The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4032. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Accounts of the Late Battles.

Names of Federal Officers Captured.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF WHEELER'S RAID

The Peace Question Vigorously Discussed.

What is Expected From the Chicago Convention.

What the Rebels Hang Their Hopes Upon.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to August 22, which contain much interesting and important intelligence. We make the following extracts:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE BATTLES BELOW PETERSBURGH.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The enemy's force engaged to-day consisted of three brigades of the Fifth Corps, with 18 pieces of artillery, and an unascertained force of cavalry, commanded by Gen. WARREN. The enemy engaged our cavalry about 9 o'clock, about four miles southwest of the town, driving them in some four miles, when our infantry came into action at 2 o'clock, driving the enemy back some three-quarters of a mile. Night closed the engagement with the enemy holding the Weldon Railroad at a point about three miles below the city.

A force of the enemy's cavalry is reported and believed to have gone on a raid in the direction of the Southside Railroad.

The enemy's loss to-day is unascertained. Ours is not heavy. Among the wounded are Cols. LYLE, of Virginia, and BLAIR, of Mississippi. About 200 prisoners were captured.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 19.

After gallantly driving the enemy back from their advanced position on the Weldon road, yesterday afternoon, our forces retired during the night, and now occupy a more eligible position near the town.

Our picket line now extends two and a-half miles south of the city.

The enemy is in strong force in front of the railroad. They hold their front with one line of battle extending on both sides of the railroad, and are fortifying themselves.

In the affair of yesterday the enemy lost heavily, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands. Our casualties are light for the amount of fighting done.

The position of affairs this morning is rather threatening, and there are strong probabilities of another fight to-day.

Our troops are in splendid spirits and are anxious to meet the Yankees.

About 12 o'clock last night, our batteries, all along the lines, both here and in Chesterfield, opened upon the enemy's position in Prince George, and kept up a continuous firing until daylight.

The firing was the heaviest we have yet heard in Petersburgh since the engagement. The enemy responded very feebly. It was believed that the enemy were threatening to attack our lines, and this caused the shelling.

No shelling of the city took place yesterday or to-day of any consequence.

The report of a raiding party through Dinwiddie is untrue.

PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 20—11 o'clock A. M.

Lieut.-Gen. A. P. HILL commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. WARREN was strengthened by the Ninth Corps. The enemy were driven about three-quarters of a mile in front and back about two miles on the flank. Twenty-two hundred prisoners, including nine commissioned officers, were captured. Night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair.

The fight has not been resumed thus far to-day. The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon Railroad.

Our losses are not heavy. Gen. CLINGMAN was wounded. Major LAWSON, of the Fifty-ninth Virginia, was killed.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was unascertained. The Yankee Gen. CRAWFORD is reported by the prisoners as killed.

There was the usual artillery duel between midnight and day between the lines in front of this city. No casualties are reported.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

From the Petersburgh Express, Aug. 20.

In the engagement of Thursday afternoon on Davis' Farm, two and a half miles south of the city, the enemy was driven back from his advanced position on the Weldon Railroad, for the distance of nearly one mile. A severe chastisement was inflicted upon the foe, and hundreds of his killed and wounded fell into our hands. Night closed further operations, and the enemy remained in possession of the railroad, his left extending across in the direction of the Boydton plank road, and his right eastward to the Jerusalem plank road.

At this point breastworks had been thrown up, which were greatly strengthened during the night. Other lines in the rear of this position were constructed, and the enemy were busily employed all night in fortifying themselves against an apprehended attack yesterday.

For reasons unnecessary for us to state, our troops fell back to a more eligible position nearer the city Thursday night, leaving only a picket line in front of the Yankees, which was also withdrawn at a later hour. The enemy did not discover our disappearance from their front until yesterday morning, when they immediately threw forward their lines of skirmishers, and advanced their left to the battle-field of Thursday, in Davis' corn-field, throwing up as they advanced two lines of breastworks. Their right was extended in an oblique direction to the northeast of the railroad, and batteries were placed at favorable points along the whole line.

This occupation of one of our main lines of communication with the South was, of course, not to be permitted without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, all arrangements having been completed, Gen. A. P. HILL, commanding MAHONE's and HETH's divisions, attacked them between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. Gen. MAHONE commanded the troops to the left of the railroad, and Gen. HETH those to the right. The attack was opened by MAHONE, and was speedily responded to by HETH on the right, and the battle raged furiously.

On the right, Gen. HETH, with the gallant brigades of his division—DAVIS', WALKER's and ARCHER's—struck the enemy's picket line in the corn-field a short distance beyond DAVIS' residence. These were quickly forced back upon the first line of breastworks, held by a formidable force. With a cheer the Confederate troops bounded forward, and swept over all obstructions, pressing the Yankees back with severe loss into their second line, and charging onward, forced them thence with an equal lack of ceremony. Beaten from their works, and defeated in their every effort to retain them, the Yankees retreated to their main line of intrenchments, into which they had been driven on the previous evening. This line having been greatly strengthened, proved too strong to be stormed, and our troops were checked in the face of the slaughter which threatened a further advance.

In the meantime Gen. MAHONE, with CLINGMAN's, COLQUITT's and his own former brigade, had struck the right of the Yankee lines and captured eight hundred prisoners. Pressing forward with his usual energy, he drove the enemy before him, successfully charging them wherever they made a stand. Finding them strongly intrenched, however, in the thick woods opposite DAVIS' farm, it was determined to dislodge them by a flank movement. CLINGMAN's and MAHONE's old brigades engaged them in front, while by a circuitous route COLQUITT's (Georgia) brigade was thrown on their flank. The movement proved a brilliant success, and caused scarcely any loss to our troops.

COLQUITT's men were upon the Yankees almost before they were aware of such close proximity of the rebels, and surrender or fighting under fearful disadvantage was the alternative. CRAWFORD's crack division, of WARREN's (Fifth) corps, here fell a helpless victim to rebel strategy, and the greater part of two brigades, numbering over 2,000 men, threw down their arms and surrendered. The prisoners were quickly placed under guard and sent to the rear, where they were formed into line and marched to Gen. HILL's headquarters.

The battle still progressed successfully until the enemy was driven back to the position from which he advanced in the morning. At dark our lines were close up to his works, and occasional volleys of musketry showed still farther fighting.

Among the prisoners taken is Brig.-Gen. HAYS, of Massachusetts, several Colonels, and other field officers of less grade. Gen. HAYS was brought into town last night.

During the engagement we lost a number of men—taken prisoners, but we understand they were afterward recaptured. The success which followed the attack threw our men into the best spirits, and every soldier wore a smile of satisfaction upon his countenance.

The result of the attack is highly satisfactory to the officers in command, and is viewed in the most favorable light. The enemy has been materially weakened by the loss of three thousand of his best troops—taken prisoners, and several thousand killed and wounded. He is demoralized by the defeat, and though he may fight hard yet to hold the position he has gained, his prestige is gone, and he will not offer the front he has shown during the last few days.

We can form no estimate of the Yankee loss, other than the statement of officers that it was very heavy. Many of their dead and wounded fell into our hands. Nor are we able to form an idea of our own loss, as up to night but few of the wounded had been brought from the field. The great majority of those we saw were slightly wounded. We shall learn further particulars of the casualties and of the battle to-day.

We regret to state, however, that Gen. CLINGMAN was painfully, though not seriously, wounded.

The battle for the possession of the railroad will probably be resumed this morning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be dislodged, but disastrously defeated. This expedition will turn out in the end to be the greatest disaster that has yet happened to GRANT in this department.

Reports from the battle-field late last evening represent our forces to be between the enemy and the main army in front of Petersburgh. If so, something interesting may occur to-day.

It is also stated that several hundred more prisoners have been taken, thus running the number above three thousand.

As the enemy still hold the railroad, it is impossible to state what damage has been done the track. It is believed that, instead of sending a body of raiders across toward the Southside, the enemy's cavalry are operating on the Weldon Road, in the rear of the army.

FURTHER DETAILS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

An official dispatch received at the War Department Saturday morning states that Gen. HILL attacked the enemy's Fifth Corps on Friday afternoon at Davis' house, three miles from Petersburgh, on the Weldon Railroad, defeated them, and captured about 2,700 prisoners, including one Brigadier-General and several field officers. The loss upon our side is believed to be smaller than that of the enemy. Brig.-Gen. CLINGMAN was wounded in the leg.

Detailed accounts of this engagement will be found elsewhere. Twenty-four hundred prisoners, captured on Friday evening, arrived in this city on Saturday and yesterday. Among them are the following commissioned officers:

Brigadier General—Joseph Hays, First brigade, Second division, Fifth Corps.

Colonels—Wm. R. Hartshorn, 190th Pennsylvania infantry; James Carle, 4th Pennsylvania Reserves; G. Gilbert Rey, 104th New-York.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Wm. A. Leech, 90th Pennsylvania; Samuel A Moffett, 94th New-York infantry.

Majors—Jacob M. Davis, 90th Pennsylvania; E. Rodzell, 149th O. N. G.; John A Wolfe, 190th Pennsylvania; Milton Weidler, 2d Pennsylvania.

Captains—James A. Wood, A. A. G. to Gen. Bragg; Jessie Armstrong, K, 7th Indiana; John B. McDonald, 8th Company, 1st Battalion, New-York sharpshooters; Carswell McClennand, A. A. G. to Gen. Cutler; Emanuel D. Roth, E, 10th Pennsylvania Infantry; E. J. Kratzer, H, 190th Pennsylvania; E. E. Ziegler, G, 107th Penn.; Byron Porter, A. A. G., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps; Clinton Perry, 7th company, 1st battalion, New-York sharpshooters; Byron Parsons, C, 94th New-York Infantry; Joseph O. Lord, K, 10th Maine; John J. Torbett, I, 3d Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Abbott, F, 2d Pennsylvania; Ezra J. Trull, G, 39th Massachusetts; John Daly, I, 104th New-York; H. A. Wiley, B, 104th New-York; James A. Gualt, G, 104th New-York; John H. Chipman, C, 59th Massachusetts; A. N. Richardson, F, 104th New-York; John Hall, 4th New-York; Jasper M. Griggs, C, 4th New-York; F. R. Kinsly, E, 39th Massachusetts; U. K. Berkest, A, 2d Pennsylvania; Frederick Guyer, 82d New-York, Z. B. Adams, 56th Massachusetts; H. B. Fox, 34th Massachusetts; L. Black, 144th O. N. G.

First Lieutenants—A. B Horton, 149th Pennsylvania; F. Coppas, 72d Pennsylvania; E. P. Luther, 122d New-York, and a number more of the same rank.

Second Lieutenants—E. R. Sage and S. H. White, 144th O. N. G.

Surgeons—B. G. Streeter, 4th New-York; Assistant D. C. Powell, 1st New-York.

Chaplain—C. W. Keyes, 9th New-York.

The following are the casualties in the Richmond Grays (Twelfth Virginia Regiment), in Friday's fight: Killed—Thomas C. Walsh. Wounded—A. F. Rogers. Missing—M. M. Bowen, George B. Gibson and George James.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there was no fighting on Saturday. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, a heavy cannonade commenced along the lines, which continued for some hours. During the morning our forces attacked the enemy on the Weldon Railroad, and the fighting was severe the remainder of the day. *There were many rumors last evening in regard to the result of the fight*, but as the train failed to arrive, and we have nothing from the agent of the Press Association, they all lack confirmation. We only know that the enemy were driven from their advanced position back to their main line of intrenchments, and that they still held the railroad last evening.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 22.

Up to noon yesterday sixteen hundred of the prisoners captured at Petersburgh on Friday, including seventy-five commissioned officers, reached the city. Among the shoulder-strapped gentry were Brig.-Gen. HAYS, a number of Colonels, Majors, Captains, and fifty-nine Lieutenants. The rest came by the train last night.

We learn that up to yesterday morning thirty-three hundred prisoners had been registered at the Provost-Marshal's office at Petersburgh.

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the north side of James River, below Richmond, since the reconnoissance on Thursday. The two corps sent over by GRANT, it is ascertained, have recrossed to the south side, leaving only the division commanded by FOSTER, which has been at Deep Bottom for some time past. The firing heard on Friday evening last was the enemy's gunboats shelling Howlett's fields, a position in which they supposed the rebels had erected a battery. It was without effect, save an useless expenditure of Yankee ammunition.

Northern papers of the 17th assert that the object of the movement on the north side of the James was to destroy the rebel pontoon bridges above Fort Darling, as they call Drewry's Bluff; while papers of the 18th are quite as positive that it was only a reconnoissance to ascertain the strength of the Confederates in that quarter. We do not believe either of these stories. It is much more likely that it was a feint to draw Gen. LEE's troops from the front of Petersburgh. But whatever it was, it proved a miserable failure, and adds one more to the catalogue of GRANT's "brilliant movements" (over the left) in this campaign.

One day last week the Yankee pickets in the neighborhood of Dutch Gap opened fire upon our picket line, when two of our gunboats being in the vicinity, concluded to take a hand. Consequently, they commenced throwing shells promiscuously in the direction of the Yankees. One of the missiles struck the enemy's pontoon bridge near Dutch Gap and set it on fire, burning several of the boats of which it is composed. This Confederate salute seemed to cause considerable consternation among the Yankees.

The enemy is still engaged in digging the canal across the neck of land known as Dutch Gap. To those who are acquainted with its topography, this will appear to be a work of no small magnitude, *but unless some plan can be devised to put a stop to their operations, it will be accomplished.*

BRIG.-GEN. VICTOR J. B. GIRARDEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 19.

The funeral of this distinguished young General, who was killed on Tuesday while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge against the enemy near this city, which was advertised to take place yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the St. Charles Hotel, did not come off. Everything was in preparation for the ceremonies, but a telegraphic dispatch was received a few hours before the time from his brother, in Augusta, Ga., announcing that he was on his way to this city to take his body to that place for interment, and directing that it should be inclosed in a metallic coffin and deposited in some place till his arrival. Accordingly, at 12 o'clock it was taken in charge by the State Guard and a number of friends, and preceded by the Armory Band, was carried to Hollywood Cemetery, where it was deposited in a private vault to await the arrival of Gen. GIRARDEY's brother from Georgia.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

A gentleman who left Gen. EARLY's command on Thursday last, makes a glowing report of the condition of the troops; says that they are in fine health and the best spirits. The horses, which were somewhat fagged by the long and continued marches, were replenished in Maryland. The soldiers procured clothing and shoes in the same State, and are getting an abundance of good food in their present quarters. He further states that our loss in the surprise at Moorfield will not exceed 200 men, and will probably fall under that number. We lost four pieces of artillery—two belonging to the Baltimore Light Artillery, one to JACKSON's artillery, and one to MCLANAHAN.

It is stated that Gen. RANSOM has applied to be relieved of the command of the cavalry in the Valley. Brig.-Gen. JOHN PEGRAM is in command of the division of Gen. RANSOM, who has been ordered to Richmond. This young officer is a son of Gen. JAMES W. PEGRAM, deceased, formerly a citizen of Richmond.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

At length we have some definite information from Gen. EARLY's command, in the Valley of Virginia. An official dispatch, received at the War Department states that a portion of our forces in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th, SHERIDAN began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the Sixth Corps, with a large force of cavalry, were overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back toward Harper's Ferry.

Front Royal, the point at which the Shenandoah was crossed, is situated in the extreme southeastern angle of Frederick County, twenty miles from Winchester, in a valley between the river and the Blue Ridge, near the junction of the Counties of Culpepper, Fauquier and Shenandoah. Strasburgh, from whence SHERIDAN commenced his retreat, is in the northern part of Shenandoah County, on the north branch of the Shenandoah River, immediately on the main road from Woodstock to Winchester, and eighteen miles south of the latter place.

It is stated (not officially) that SHERIDAN's entire force in the Valley amounts to 41,000 men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., Gen. EARLY captured 500 prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

EARLY'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 22.

Our correspondent sends us the following account of EARLY's late victory in the Valley, the official report of which we publish below. His letter is dated Winchester, Aug. 17:

"Old Jubilee" (as the boys call him) has come again, and yet another glorious victory has transpired here. Like the rest, it was a complete rout; pell-mell they were driven through town. EARLY, when the Yankees are reinforced, falls back, to prevent being flanked, to Strasburgh. Then he takes a running start, thrashes the Yankees there without stopping, and away they go for "My Maryland." This time SHERIDAN, who is in command of the entire force, had the Nineteenth Corps, lately from BANKS; the Eighth, HUNTER's; the Sixth, WRIGHT's, (SEDGWICK's;) with not less than 15,000 cavalry, under WILSON, (about 40,000 in all,) Only a small portion of their infantry were in the fight yesterday. They left in the morning, leaving 15,000 cavalry and some 4,000 infantry to support them. Holding, as they did, all the commanding positions around Winchester, with artillery commanding the approach for miles, it was not to be supposed they could be dislodged except by artillery, as heretofore. For hours heavy skirmishing was heard from our side with musketry, which was answered by the deafening roar of their artillery; but about night was distinctly heard the "rebel yell"—then it was known the body of EARLY's men were up. On they came up the hill—one more yell—and away flew the Yankees.

As before, EARLY had left Strasburgh in the morning, marched 20 miles, routing the enemy with his advance skirmishers, and followed them as far as the darkness of the night would suffer him. The enemy, as they retired from Strasburgh, literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast. With their immense cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren County, to the North Mountains, west of Strasburgh, and burst every bushel of wheat, in stack, barn or mill, in Frederick, Warren and Clark, as well as oats and hay; they have really left absolutely nothing in those three counties. They drove before them every horse, cow, sheep, hog, calf and living animal from the country. What the people are to do, God only knows. Gen. EARLY, two weeks since, gave orders not to have a bushel of grain taken from below Strasburgh, as hardly enough was left for the citizens. Our corn-crop, for want of labor to cultivate, and the drought, is a failure, so that starvation on the border is no joke.

I can but mention a performance of HARRY GILMORE the night of the fight. He rode into a party of thirty-five Yankees, and found himself alone and entirely surrounded. In a moment he called out, "Surrender, you d—d thieves, or you shall be shot." Then, (as if to his men—he had none,) "hold on, boys, don't shoot, they surrender," and sure enough, he brought in every man with his horse, and handed them over as prisoners. Now this is no romance, but the fact. We have about 400 prisoners, taken here; few killed or wounded.

Great apprehension was felt here that the town would be burnt the night the enemy fell back. I think the chances are, it would have been, if our men had not driven them out when they did. It is but justice to say, when Gen. EMORY, of the Nineteenth Corps, was here, he kept perfect order, and protected all property in town.

FRIDAY MORNING, 18th.

Our army is advancing toward Martinsburgh, the enemy falling back toward Harper's Ferry.

An official dispatch states that a portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th SHERIDAN began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the Sixth Corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back toward Harper's Ferry.

GEORGIA.

WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Macon Telegraph, Aug. 15.

All the reports which we published on yesterday have proven premature, although the city is still full of extravagant rumors of exploits of Gen. WHEELER and his cavalry. From a responsible source we learn that Gen. WHEELER crossed the Chattahoochee River on Thursday night, with three separate bodies of cavalry, numbering several thousand effective men, and proceeded on his march for the enemy's rear. On the following day, a picked body of mounted men were started on a secret expedition of great importance, the result of which has not transpired. We also learn that a distinguished General in the Army of Tennessee informed a gentleman that on Saturday last, one week ago, Gen. RODDY, with —— thousand men, started from Opelika to coöperate with Gen. WHEELER.

These accounts are probably correct. It is well known that our cavalry have started for the enemy's rear. In a few days we shall have authentic information of their exploits, when we trust to give our readers a gratifying account of the destruction of SHERMAN's line of communication. *A great deal depends upon this expedition, and we trust it will be in every respect a successful one.*

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 22.

Passengers bring a great many reports to Macon. One of them states that WHEELER has destroyed the bridges across the Etowah and Dostanaula Rivers, and burnt the track the whole way from Marietta. A large amount of stores are said to have fallen into his hands at Resaca, which was destroyed after our cavalry had appropriated all that was needful to them. At last accounts, the report says, Gen. WHEELER was rapidly marching in the direction of Dalton, where an immense amount of stores, both subsistence and ordnance, has been congregated for some time.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. —.

From the Macon *Confederate*, of Friday, we learn that Gen. WHEELER massed his cavalry corps near Covington, on the Augusta Railroad; and on Monday morning the grand cavalcade of gay cavaliers started for adventure and SHERMAN's rear. It was rumored in town yesterday that he had captured Marietta and burned the Federal stores there, and had taken an immense number of prisoners. *Be it as it may, it is certain that the long-expected effort to cut Sherman's communication is now about to be realized.* The Federal cavalry have nearly all recently been destroyed, and Gen. WHEELER is now out just at the right time.

We are assured by gentlemen direct from headquarters that there is not the slightest intention entertained there of a retrograde move or the evacuation of Atlanta. On the other hand, it is expected that SHERMAN will be forced to retreat.

GEN. HOOD INCREASES HIS ARMY.

Atlanta Correspondence of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

Gen. HOOD is putting guns into the hands of every available man connected with the army. All of the cooks have been armed and returned to their respective commands, and the negroes connected with the army have been employed in that capacity. Quartermasters and commissaries have been made to disgorge the many superfluous men in their departments; surgeons also. The result is that the army has received a considerable reinforcement. In CLAYTON's division alone the number of new men returned from the cooking detachments reached 300, which at this time is considered a good regiment. The increase from the cooks alone will reach 4,000 effective men.

But Gen. HOOD does not stop here. He has ordered the arming of every artillerist except from No. 1 to 6, who are absolutely necessary to handle a piece; from this source an increase will be obtained amounting to near three thousand men. I must say, however, that this order converting artillery into infantry caused considerable fluttering among the battery boys. True, many of them take the thing quite easy, being perfectly willing to serve the country in this critical juncture in any capacity that will aid in the overthrow of SHERMAN and his "Hessians." From this our readers will at once perceive that Gen. HOOD is determined to leave nothing undone that will subserve the great interests of the country.

I am proud to say thousands of Georgians are responding to the last call of Gov. BROWN. If a general engagement can be delayed one week longer, and the enemy retain their present position, SHERMAN and his army will be routed.

SHERMAN does not manifest a disposition to shell Atlanta. For two days he has not thrown a shell into the place.

Large quantities of tobacco continue to be unearthed and brought forth from its hiding places in and around Atlanta, which Gen. HOOD promptly impresses for the use of the army. There is no doubt but what the owners thought that Atlanta would be evacuated, and then they and their tobacco would fall into the embrace of the Yankees.

FLORIDA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug 22.

The following successful dispatch, announcing a successful affair in Florida was received at the War Department yesterday:

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 20.

Capt. DICKINSON, with a greatly inferior numerical force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainesville, Florida, on the 18th, and completely routed them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, one piece of artillery and one hundred stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered. SAM JONES, Major-General.

MOBILE.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Major-Gen. FRANK GARDNER assumed command of the District of the Gulf to-day. The people are pleased with him.

Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them and killed two and wounded several. The enemy retired last night.

Major CARROLL, agent of exchange, returned from the Federal fleet after sending off letters and packages to Dauphin Island prisoners. Hopes are entertained of their early exchange.

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at two thousand, crossed the Perdido River yesterday, advancing toward Mobile bay.

All quiet in the bay.

FROM MOBILE.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

From the Mobile *Register*, of the 18th, we learn that the Commanding General at that point, from information received, expected the attack which was repelled on the 16th. The calculations of the enemy were that, having invested Fort Morgan by land and water, they could reduce it in four days, and then advance to the attack of the city. The Yankees, as in the case of crushing the rebellion with seventy-five thousand volunteers in sixty days, are immense at planning, but are wanting prodigiously in the faculty of execution. This will be the case at Mobile, we warrant, unless the distance between us and it magnifies the spent energy and determination which marks the preparations for its defence.

The papers urge all women, children and other non-combatants to leave at once, as it is believed that the enemy's shot and shell will reach every part of the city, and if it suffers a bombardment in its present crowded condition, the loss of non-combatant life will be fearful, and greatly aggravate the trials of the defenders of the city. There need be no hope, they say, that the city will surrender to avoid a bombardment.

The citizens of Mobile, at the instance of Gen. HIGGINS, requested the President to assign Major-Gen. FRENCH GARDINER to the command of the troops at Mobile. The request having been promptly complied with, Gen. HIGGINS, who is said to be a fine artillerist, can now devote all his skill and energy to the numerous batteries constructed for the defence of the city.

The editor of the *Register*, who is neither a croaker nor the son of a croaker, says the prospects of the general Confederate cause were never more cheering. Yankee bomb-shells may lay our city in ashes, but the cause of our cruel enemies is doomed, and through the thickest local clouds we discern the day star of peace.

Two events are about to happen which will cause the "rebels" of Mobile to rejoice, even though FARRAGUT should be raining fire and iron on their heads at the time. That is all we can say at present.

From the Mobile Register, Aug. 12.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Three planters of Monroe and Clarke Counties, Alabama, upon hearing of the threatening condition of affairs in this city, immediately took their hands, to the number of *three hundred and seventy-five*, and brought them to the city and tenered them to the Government, and were accepted. A few more of such acts will give us enough of labor without resorting to impressment.

We learn that a flag-of-truce boat arrived at Pascagoula yesterday, from New-Orleans, with a large number of exiles.

THE PRISONERS.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXCHANGE.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 18.

We learn from a perfectly authentic source that the prospect of a speedy exchange of prisoners between our Government and the Yankees is most flattering.

We have received Charleston papers of the 15th—the four hundred and third day of the shelling.

The usual bombardment of Sumter continues.

Col. LAY was to leave on the 15th, for Pocotaligo, with the balance of prisoners in favor of the Yankees since the exchange in the harbor. He will have an interview with the enemy, and it is hoped will be able to effect another exchange as happy as the one already reported,

Gen. STONEMAN and six hundred more Yankee prisoners arrived in that city Friday night, and have been assigned comfortable quarters.

One of the Yankee prisoners, we learn, was shot, and killed instantly, Sunday afternoon, while attempting an escape.

RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug 22.

SAMUEL CROOKS, Colonel Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, captured at Reams' Station June 30, has been put in close confinement and in irons, at Macon, Georgia, in retaliation for similar treatment of Col. ANGUS W. MCDONALD, who was captured near Lexington, Virginia, by Col. CROOK's regiment during HUNTER's raid up the valley.

THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The large number of Federals we have been capturing lately, says the Augusta *Sentinel*, has increased the number of prisoners at Andersonville to over 30,000, and the cry is "still they come." We learn, says the Macon *Telegraph*, that not a day passes without from 100 to 1,000 arrive and are added to the number.

FEDERAL DESERTIONS.

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 65."

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

It is well, doubtless, to encourage desertions from the enemy and to facilitate their return to the United States. But their employment as artisans and as soldiers in our army is another matter. We have a dread of such cattle. Past experience teaches us that they are unreliable as soldiers, and the war itself is simply a terrible struggle to get rid of them as citizens. As an almost invariable rule, they join our ranks merely to get a chance of deserting again at the earliest opportunity, carrying with them valuable information. Since the evacuation of Norfolk was marred by the treachery of the Yankee Captain of a tug boat, the instances of their infidelity have been numberless. The damage thus done to our cause is incalculable.

We have already more than enough Yankees in the South. Any increase of this class, encouraged by the Government and people, is out of the question. Our population must be kept pure, if necessary by penal laws against immigrants. A land filled with Yankee deserters would be worse than Botany Bay. Our farmers should be on their guard against deserters of any kind, and hand them over at once to the nearest officer, who will expedite their exodus under guard. Else the country will be overrun with thieves and marauders.

It would be a pretty business if, on the disbanding of our armies, the thousands of native born mechanics in our ranks should return home to find their shops filled with Yankee artisans, who quitted the trade of murdering Southern men and violating Southern women only when it ceased to pay. Yankees are not desirable in any earthly capacity. Deserters should be treated well by the military authorities, under whose control they should remain until they are safely beyond the border. Citizens should have nothing to do with them. If they will remain, they should be sent to the Penitentiary, put to work, fed well and paid well, until the war is over, when they should be packed off home as quickly as possible. It is equally unwise and unsafe to permit them to go at large. Unless the population of the South is kept homogeneous, the war will prove a useless waste of blood and treasure, and the Confederacy a short-lived failure. No more Yankees of any sort, on any terms, are wanted here.

The following is the order above defined:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS No. 65.—I. It having been represented that there are numbers of foreigners entrapped by artifice and fraud into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility; and that there are many inhabitants of the United States now detained in that service against their will, who are averse to aiding in the unjust war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States; and it being also known that these men are prevented from abandoning such compulsory service by the difficulty they experience in escaping therefrom, it is ordered that all such persons coming within the lines of the Confederate armies, shall be received, protected, and supplied with means of subsistence, until such of them as desire it can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, where all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes. By order.

(Signed) S. COOPER, A. and I. General.

GEN. FORREST AND THE NEGROES.

It is known that the negroes of the Methodist congregation at Uniontown, Ala., recently contributed $1,000 to the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers, and being informed that this contribution was sufficient to constitute a life director, they selected Gen. FORREST for that honor. The Selma *Reporter* publishes the General's letter to Dr. NEELY acknowledging the compliment, in which he says:

"I am not indifferent to the compliment paid me by the 'Methodist Congregation of Negroes at Uniontown.' I prize this manifestation on the part of the negro more than I fear the thousand calumnies with which a defeated and vanquished foe are endeavoring to blacken my name. It has been my fortune to have much dealing with the negro since I arrived at manhood, and I have uniformly treated them with kindness and humanity. Those that have been forcibly taken from me I know are sighing for the happy home from which they have been seduced. Those that heeded not the ridiculous promises of the Yankees, and who still remain with me, fly from his approaching footsteps with the same instincts of fear and danger that they would fly from a leprosy. I predict that, after peace shall have been restored, most of the negroes who have been decoyed from their homes, will gladly and joyfully return, infinitely preferring slavery among the Southern people to freedom at the North. Instead of being guilty of the atrocities charged upon me, I have uniformly expressed my sympathies for the negro. He has been deluded by false promises, and I had much rather make war upon the white man, who has deceived him."

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.

The editor of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* has returned from a visit on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad as far as little Otter River. The bridge will be completed, so that the trains may pass over it, this week. The last gap in the road will then be filled, and the cars will run over its entire extent. The depots have not been rebuilt. Their absence will not interfere with the use of the road. Only one is standing between Lynchburgh and Wytheville—that at Big Spring, where the Yankees did not go.

The bridge over Little Otter River in 725 feet in length, and the height between 90 and 100 feet.

TEXAS.

THE AFFAIR AT EAGLE PASS.

A correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* gives that paper an account of the affair at Eagle Pass. The place was attacked on the 1st of June by about 125 renegades, and was successfully defended by the Home Guard. Capt. WARE, commanding Fort Duncan, with a garrison of 21 men, also defended his post successfully, having six men wounded, none mortally. Six of the renegades were wounded, one mortally.

A correspondent of the Gonzales *Inquirer* gives the following account of the sequel:

Capt. S. HUDSON arrived with his mounted company and followed the renegades, overtaking them sixty miles above this place, and killed five and captured five. They were turned over here last night to a company from San Antonio, to be conveyed to headquarters. They took them two and a half miles and returned, reporting that the prisoners had made their escape. They were all hung. They made but few confessions—said they had deserted the Confederate army because they had been badly treated; acknowledged being in the attack made on the garrison and Eagle Pass. The Mexican authorities have been active in picking up such of the renegades as crossed back to the Mexiside. They killed five on that side of the river, and have ten or twelve other in the guard-house.

THE MARKETS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

Prices have a downward tendency in most articles, though some have advanced a little. Sales were made yesterday at the following figures: Flour, $227@$250 ₱ bbl.; Rice, $1 30 ₱ lb.; Peas, $20 ₱ bushel.; Corn Meal $50@$65; Corn, $45@$60; Oats, $22; Bacon, $4 50; Lard, in kegs. $6 50; in bbls., $6 25 ₱ lb; Mountain Cheese $2 20 ₱ lb; Green Tea, common, $35 ₱ lb.; Coffee, $10 12½@$11 50 per pound; sugar, brown, $7 75 to $8 85 per pound; crushed, $10 75; pepper, $9 per pound; ground coffee, $5 50 per paper; soda, $8 95 per pound; codfish, $4 per pound; old apple brandy, $55 to $60 per gallon; rum; $70; port wine, $55; rifle powder, $7 25 to $7 50 per pound; percussion caps, $20 per thousand; matches, $42 50 per gross; starch, $8 25 per pound; 4-4 sheeting, $4 per yard; 7-8 do., $8 80; cotton rope, $8 per pound.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS—THE PEACE QUESTION.

LET US BE PATIENT AND WARY!

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 20.

We have arrived at a very critical stage of the war, and calm circumspection, caution and patient endurance are needed, to carry us successfully through it. To weather the next six weeks will be a most difficult task for the North. She is well aware of this, and will, no doubt, be very busy in endeavoring to entrap us into hasty compromises, concessions, or admissions, that may deprive us of the vantage ground which we are likely to attain in less than two months. Within that time, it is not at all improbable that the armies of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, by losses in battle and by other causes, will have been almost annihilated. *Within that time it is almost certain that the approaching Chicago Convention will have thrown its apple of discord and destruction into the already distracted and discordant ranks of the North. It may suggest terms of honorable peace. At least, it will be sure to baffle rather than promote the peculiar war policy of Lincoln, because it believes that his war policy is equally directed against the liberty of the North and the independence of the South.* Let us await patiently the results of that Convention, *before committing ourselves to any specific terms of peace*; for they have much to fear from that result, we nothing to apprehend from it. It may impede, thwart or embarrass the plans and purposes of the war party at the North. It may make their situation worse, but cannot affect ours.

Let us await, too, the experiment of the impending draft. If it fails, the North will be almost without an army, and we should be sure of better terms of peace than we could now hope for. That it will fail, at least partially, seems to be expected or apprehended by all parties, even among themselves. It may give rise to mobs, riots, revolutionary outbursts and civil war in that section. It will certainly increase and exacerbate the hatred of New-York, Pennsylania and New-Jersey and the Northwest toward New-England. The former States and section sustain this war as a matter of honor, New-England as a source of wealth. She is growing richer and richer every day by its prosecution, while they are being impoverished by it. We believe, according to the duello code, the requirements of honor are satisfied when blood (however little) has been drawn. These States and that section have shed whole oceans of it. Neither the code of honor, nor the dictates of the most generous magnanimity, require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, not generous chivalry. They should say, and might say most truly to New-England, "You brought on this war. It is your war. You have made millions of money by it. We have made common cause with you; for we felt that the storming of Fort Sumter was an insult to the whole North. But it was a mere insult, and one which New-England men and measures compelled the South to offer us. We have shed enough blood and lost or expended enough treasure to wipe off a thousand such insults. We can bear and suffer no more to satiate your hatreds and build up your health, whilst by so doing we are wasting our own lives, wasting our own treasure, ruining ourselves, and entailing hopeless poverty on our posterity. This draft we will not bear! Even if any one State should take the stand we suggest, the further prosecution of the war would be hopeless, for other States would soon follow the example.

But suppose the draft succeeds. It will only put in raw, undisciplined, reluctant recruits and mercenary substitutes to supply the places of volunteer veterans. We shall be better situated to treat for peace after the draft than now, even if it succeed. There will be a long interval or gap of time between the enlisting of drafted men and the making soldiers of them, wherein we may carry on the war to advantage, or treat for peace on fair and equal terms. In the meanwhile, the expiration of the terms of service of their three years' veterans and hundred days' men will be continually weakening them, and relatively strengthening us. Their currency, too, is sure to grow continually worse, and without money—money that is readily current—they cannot long prosecute the war. Our currency is fast and steadily improving, and Congress, at its next session, has only boldly to proceed with the stringent measures it has already inaugurated, to relieve us, in a short time, of all difficulty as to money matters.

Six weeks hence we are almost sure to be in a much better condition to treat for peace than we are now, and our enemy in a much worse condition. Within that time it may be that we shall have declared and gotten rid of the armies of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, capturing part of them and expelling the balance from our territory. Six weeks hence, instead of waging defensive warfare, we may be invading the enemy's soil and carrying an offensive warfare. We have little to apprehend and much to hope for within that period. Time is victory with us and defeat to our enemies. *We are heartily sick and tired of this long, bloody and cruel war; so are all of our people. But let us cautiously beware, lest our anxiety for peace should give our wary and cunning enemy the opportunity to overreach and entrap us into improper concessions.* At no time during the war have we stood on such high vantage ground. At no time have we had so good reason to insist on all we have ever asked; untrammelled, unconditional independence. *In the meanwhile, let us be ever ready to listen to propositions for peace, however preposterous the terms proposed, provided those terms like all other matters that either party may propose, shall be open to free discussion and negotiation, and not laid down as ultimata. Let us be ready to open negotiations for peace at any time, as equals* treating with equals, but in no other way. Every day that the negotiation proceeds we shall be growing relatively stronger, our enemy positively weaker.

As to the matter of the armistice, the subject is surrounded with great difficulties, and we are not prepared to venture an opinion. It may be proposed as a mere trick, to get SHERMAN's and GRANT's armies out of their embarrassing situations and safely home. All along each side of the Mississippi, too, the enemy has troops that in returning home would have to run the gauntlet of thousands of our raiders and guerrilla troops, that would harrass and decimate them from either bank of that long and tedious river. We hold the enemy in a tight place, and, probably, should rather press our advantage than relieve him of his difficulties by consenting to an armistice.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

We regard the cry which some of the press of the Confederacy is raising for peace as fraught with mischief. Nothing could have a more direct tendency to encourage our enemy to persevere in the iniquitous war he is waging against us without, as far as we can perceive, the slightest disposition to relax or to compromise, even if compromise were possible. But it is not possible, so far as we can see, and so far as boundaries are concerned. The Government of the Confederate States has no right to give up one foot of territory belonging to or claimed by any one of the sovereignties whose agent it is. The Yankee Government will not agree, at this time, to make peace without a hugh slice from these territories; perhaps, in some instances, without the surrender of whole States. In Virginia, it would insist upon claiming what they call New-Virginia, in addition to Old Point and Norfolk. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland, they would claim the whole State. Elsewhere their claims would be based strictly upon the principle of *uti posidetis*. Now, the Government of the Confederate States cannot make any such treaty as this. It cannot cede any territory belonging to any of these States, *each one of which is a nation—a sovereignty as distinct as Great Britain or France*. It can make peace on no other terms, so far as we can see, than those upon which it has more than once pledged itself—absolute independence, and the complete integrity of all the States. When, therefore, we hear people talking about the astuteness of the Yankees, and the danger there is of their overreaching us, &c., we do not understand what they mean.

Our people are tired of the war, no doubt, and this is the reason why they are so easily deceived by everything relating to peace that comes from the North. They ought to understand, if they do not, that there are two parties there, one of which is *in* and the other *out*; and that the party which is out is trying to get *in*. The party which is *in* is the party which is prosecuting this war. The party which is out constitutes *two* parties of the most opposite sentiments. One of them is more hostile to us than LINCOLN's party. The other *affects* to be for peace, and uses the peace cry as a weapon against LINCOLN. If they combine at all, which is extremely doubtful, it will be for the purpose of expelling the present incumbent, (a very difficult job,) and getting possession of the spoils, which are, beyond computation, enormous, and for no purpose of patriotism. Should they even succeed, which we hold to be nigh akin to a miracle, it is very doubtful whether we should have peace. The present war causes a disbursement of a thousand millions a year. We doubt very much whether there is any party in Yankeedom possessing virtue enough to resist the temptation of handling such a sum; and the successful party must forego all hope of doing so, if it put an end to the war.

The New-York *Herald*, the other day, advised LINCOLN to send commissioners to treat of peace without raising the blockade or withdrawing the troops. Of course it knew, and acknowledged that it knew, that such a proposition would not be listened to. But it, of its own accord, explained what it proposed to effect. It was nothing more nor less than a trick "to take the wind out of the sails of the peace party." Every proposition from this quarter partakes more or less of the same character. Even if we expected anything from the peace party—which we do not, we should think it not at all advisable to mix up our cause with their proceedings. If they can really, in any manner whatever, be of service to the establishment of peace, it must be solely on condition that they keep aloof from all correspondence, or association, or suspicion of correspondence or association, with any party in the Confederate States. The bare suspicion of collusion would destroy their usefulness at once. In that view of the case, we cannot see that the interference of Mr. GEORGE SANDERS and his colleagues is calculated to produce anything short of unalloyed evil.

It is humiliating—we had almost said degrading—in us to be crying out for peace. We are the party wronged; we are the party assailed; we are the party acting still, and always having acted, on the defensive. The highest authority known to the laws of our country, has repeatedly declared that we are ready to make peace as soon as the enemy shall have ceased to make war upon us. What more can we do or say without placing ourselves in the attitude of suppliants to a Power which has more than once spurned our offers, even upon subjects not in the least connected with peace? LINCOLN is the man, and the only man, who is authorized by the Constitution of United States to appoint Commissioners to treat of peace. Any proposition from this side, to be of any avail, must be made to *him*. And who is prepared to place our country at his footstool, or who does not see that, by doing so, we leave it in his power to prescribe the terms? As he himself is the aggressor, by this course we acknowledge him as conqueror. Are we prepared to make this acknowledgment? Certainly we are not. No party in the Confederacy is ready for that. Then the only thing we can do is to keep on beating his armies until events, whether occurring here or within his own territories, force him to make proposals. Then we can meet him with the only answer it is possible for us to give: Withdraw your fleets and armies, treat on the basis of independence and integrity of boundaries, and we are ready to send commissioners to settle all matters of minor consideration.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE WEST.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

It is stated in some of our exchanges, that a commission from the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana is now in Richmond, in consultation with the Government, on the subject of a free navigation of the Mississippi in case of the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy. If such a commission is in Richmond, it is kept as silent as was the visit of the Yankees, JACQUES and KIRKE, for neither the press nor the people are aware of its presence. Such an event, however, would not be suprising, since we are well aware of the disaffection in the West toward a war which is impoverishing that section while it is filling the pockets of the shrewd operators of New England.

THE WAGES OF THE SEWING WOMEN.—A LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.—Judge KELLEY has received the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18, 1864.

Hon. William D. Kelley:

SIR: The application in behalf of the persons engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the Quartermaster's Department, in Philadelphia, has received the attention of this department, and direction has been given to increase the wages of those in the employment of the Government *twenty per cent.*

In respect to those who are not in the Government service, but who are employed by contractors, much difficulty has been found in adjusting a system which will secure a fair rate of compensation to the operatives, without an unauthorized exercise of power over Government contractors. The department has sought information from such sources as were within reach, finding it difficult to organize a commission, as was originally designed. The subject continues under examination, and I hope that a satisfactory solution will be obtained before long. My own disposition is to employ all the power that properly belongs to the department to obtain the desired object.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—You will please communicate this to the persons introduced by you to the Department as representing the sewing women of Philadelphia.

From one to two thousand soldiers' and sailors' widows, wives, widowed mothers, and orphaned daughters, will be supplied with sewing at the United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, by presenting proper certificates of enlistment and recommendations to Thomas J. Duffield, Esq., Superintendent of the manufacturing departments of the Arsenal, on Tuesday or Thursday next.—*Philadelphia, Aug. 22.*

TREASON IN INDIANA.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

The following is an installment from the correspondence of the "Hon." "Gen." H. H. DODD, and other members of the "Sons of Liberty." The admission that "Hunt and Company have played the devil" with the order, shows the importance attached by these men to the discovery of their correspondence:

THE DODD CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. H. DODD's correspondence and papers open a rich mine in conservative literature, composed of letters from all points of the country, and from men who now control the Democratic party.

In an address delivered recently by DODD to the Grand Council of the S. L. of Indiana, he agitates the question of starting a weekly organ of the order like the *Crisis*. He states that at the late meeting of the Supreme Council at Chicago, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois were represented. At a conclave of Grand Commanders, held in New-York last Fall, the officers of State councils of New-York, New-Jersey, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, Connecticut and Ohio were present. Degrees were conferred on gentlemen from other States, "and the whole machinery of organizing the Middle and Western States arranged so that by the annual meeting in February next, every American State on the continent will be represented. When this meeting will be held the coming conclave at Chicago, on the 2d proximo, will determine."

The conclave referred to, it appears from other letters, was to have been held July 2, 1864.

S. CORNING JUDD, of Lewistown, Ill., writes to H. H. DODD, June 27, 1864:

"DEAR SIR: The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters, but I suppose the S. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet a few days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and urge you to have them with you at the S. C."

J. ALLEN BROWN, of Springfield, Ill., writes to DODD, June 23, 1864:

"SIR: I hope you will notify Col. BOWLES, MILLIGAN and HUMPHREYS to by all means attend the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and, if possible, be there by the 2d, in order that we may settle all (k)notty differences before the general meeting."

DODD, MILLIGAN, BOWLES and HUMPHREYS are high magnates in the Order in this State. "S. C." stands for Supreme Council, and "G. C." for Grand Council.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined correspondence refers to the Chicago Convention:

J. G. DAVIS AND OTHERS TO VALLANDIGHAM.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2, 1864.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham:

DEAR SIR: A despotic act that defies qualification, has placed you outside of the limits of these States, of which you are an honored citizen. You stand thus apart from the hurry and the daily strife. You no longer meet in the public assemblies of the freemen of these States. You are forced into the position of an observer.

It would afford us much pleasure to hear from you an expression of your views, as to the condition of these States at the present moment, and also what, in your judgment, is the duty of the Democratic party in view of that condition.

With great respect, &c.

Hon. John G. Davis, Hon. John C. Walker, Hon. Joseph Ristine, Hon. James S. Athon, H. H. Dodd, Joseph E. McDonald, W. H. Jones, of Allen County; O. Bird, do.; C. L. Bond, do.; Wm. Rockhill, do.; Wm. Fleming, do.; Samuel Edsall, do.; P. S. O'Rourk, Dr. Trowbridge, Boone County; James H. Potts, do.; Hon. L. P. Milligan, Hon. Andy Humphreys, Hon. D. R. Eckles, Col. W. Bowles, N. B. Taylor, Hon. O. B. Hord, Attorney-General; Wm. T. Abbott, of Allen County; D. H. Colerick, do.; J. G. Mainotte, do.; T. L. Fueste, do.; P. Hoagland, do.; Alex. Wiley, do.; Hon. E. O. Herod, Boone County; L. F. Andrews, do.; Wm. W. Wilson, do.

VALLANDIGHAM'S REPLIES.

WINDSOR, C. W., May 12, '64.

DR. SIR: Your letters. Am waiting to hear from Dayton as to time of District Convention; no announcement yet. Will give you notice immediately. ☞Send for your friend here to return *at once*, and work at home. Nothing to do here. So also says our mutual friend. Be ready for Dayton meeting.

GRANT has been badly worsted by LEE, and no mistake. It is G. who has fallen back six or eight miles, and not L. who has advanced from west to east. L. is not and never has been facing *northward*, but eastward. Yours, C. L. V.

SHERMAN, too, has been brought to a dead stand, first having been driven back.

May 21, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: That District Convention is *at last* fixed—Hamilton, Butler County, June 15. Be there, and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail.

Truly, C. L. VALL.

Your letter with names received. All right.

"S. C." TO VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 28, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I cannot go to C. now. Adjourn over to Aug. 26 or 27, transacting none but necessary business. Yet, come *first* here and see me—say to-morrow evening or morning. Come, *if at all possible*.

Truly, S. C.

This last letter evidently refers to the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Sons at Chicago, July 3, which, as Supreme Commander, VALLANDIGHAM adjourns over to Aug. 26 or 27, to control the Chicago Convention.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD appears in the *rôle* of VALLANDIGHAM's fast friend, sandwiched in with MILLIGAN and DODD.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

First on the list is W. M. PETERS, No. 45 West Fourth-street, who sends the following letters to H. H. DODD:

W. M. Peters to H. H. Dodd:

CINCINNATI, June 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

I would post you that our boys are *strong* for GEORGE PENDLETON 1st, and SEYMOUR, of Connecticut. The *two* would make a fine ticket. PENDLETON, I suppose you know. He is a good man, sound, and will bring a large conservative support, help to unite the party, and is lucky, is a man of position, honesty and judgment. Give him a lift in Indiana in your paper. W. M. PETERS.

June 27, 1864, W. M. PETERS writes again to H. H. DODD:

"Will you please send the letter inclosed and direct it to Col. BOWLES. I have lost his address."

THE S. L. IN WANT OF A BROAD SEAL.

The S. L. needed a broad seal, and attempted to get one from Cincinnati, as the following shows:

CINCINNATI, April 19, 1864.

DEAR BRO. DODD: Some weeks ago I received a letter from you containing a commission to get a seal and press for a Democratic Association. At that time I was unable to give it any attention, and I referred the matter to JNO. E. BELL, Esq., our Democratic County Auditor. Last week I received another from you on the same subject, since which I have made some inquiry, and with the aid of Brother BELL and others, I have failed to find any person in that line of business that is not an Abolitionist, and we have concluded to recommend you to send to New-York for them.

Our Democratic friends are all down in the mouth at present, but we are looking forward for the good time a coming. It will surely come, but we must have patience. * * * * *

I am yours, truly, CHIDSEY.

Everybody knows Squire CHIDSEY.

Another phase of DODD's business was furnishing aid to rebel prisoners. Lieut.-Col. T. H. TURNER, C. S. A., writes from "Prison 2, Camp Chase, May 31, '64, to "Hon. RICH'D DODD," "You will greatly favor me by sending me some 'greenbacks;' also some chewing and smoking tobacco. Please ask some of my lady friends to send me a box of provisions."

INDIANA AFFAIRS.

JOHN G. DAVIS writes to DODD from Rockville, Oct. 21, '63:

I cannot go to N. Y. at present. I regret this exceedingly. * * * Do go if you can. We are working finely here.

J. C. CUSHMAN writes:

PLYMOUTH, Ind., April 11, 1864.

FRIEND DODD: Yours of the 18th ult., inclosed in Express package from Harrison, was received last Saturday. I am glad to hear that the work has been relieved of its unnecessary features, and brought down to a practical system. We are anxious to have you come here and give us the new work, and by so doing you can be of great service to this part of the State. We will have a meeting for you of members from Fulton and Laporte Counties at this place, at any time you will name that you will be here. * * I would suggest that you bring with you RISTINE and ATHON. You will find our latch-strings out, and plenty of good Democrats and good whisky. From here Mr. CORBIN would accompany you to South Bend, and organize them there.

J. C. CUSHMAN.

Mr. CORBIN is State Senator from Marshall County.

MILLIGAN TO DODD.

The preliminaries to McDONALD's nomination are shadowed forth in the following letter:

HUNTINGTON, May 9, 1864.

Gen. H. H. Dodd:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d instant came when I was absent at Notre Dame. * * *

As to the Gubernatorial question. It may not have occurred to you the unenviable connection in which my name has been used. It was announced, in consequence of the declination of Hon. J. E. McDONALD to be a candidate, conceding that if he was a candidate, there was no desire to use my name. Now I understand he is, hence I am not called upon by any public notice to be such. But waiving all this, as the result of mere accident, and not proffered as an indignity to me by placing me second in talents and patriotism to J. E. McDONALD, there is a still more grave difficulty in the way. The announcement of my name for Governor was made by McDONALD's friends. Now it is due to them that I should decline, because I could not represent them. There is no similarity between us. And all this is not so discouraging as the fact that men of the stamp of Judge HANNA, whose professed principles I could represent, prefer McDONALD on account of his supposed availability. It detracts much from my confidence in our ultimate success, when men of so much seeming patriotism, are willing, for mere temporary purposes, to abandon the great principles of civil liberty, what will those of less pretensions do when the real contest comes, when life and property all depend on the issue, when bullets instead of ballots are cast, and when the *halter* is a preamble to our platform? For, unless Federal encroachments are arrested in the States by the efforts, as well by the legislative as the Executive, then will our *lives* and *fortunes* follow where our honors will have gone before. I am willing to do whatever the cause of the Northwest may require, or its true friends may think proper; but I am as well convinced that, upon mature reflection, they will not ask me to obtrude *myself* upon the public, nor will they ask me to be *McDonald's contingent*. * * * L. P. MILLIGAN.

Judge HANNA referred to is a candidate for Supreme Judge.

THE LATE STATE CONVENTION.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., July 22, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: At the request of several of our prominent Democrats here, I address you this letter on the (to us) following important topics:

1. As to the late State Convention. There is a general dissatisfaction and bitter feeling among our Democrats as regards the course pursued in applying the "gag," and riding "rough shod" over all movements inaugurated by the peace Democrats, treating them as a faction too insignificant for respectful notice, and possessed of no rights commanding our respect; and knowing as they do, that a majority of the convention was composed of what is termed "radical peace men," the nomination of such a man as PERKINS is self-evident proof that peace men were *sold out by their heretofore trusted leaders*. * * * Some of the nominations made are a bitter, *bitter* pill for Marshall County, and much sugar-coating and coaxing will be required to get her to swallow the nauseous dose.

And another question has since arisen, and looms up with a gloomy, threatening aspect. I allude to the approaching draft. It is the all-absorbing topic among the people, and they are daily growing more restless. They want to know what is going to be done, and if nothing, then mark my prediction: Before the 5th of September one-fourth of the Democratic voters will be across our Northern frontier. * * * Are the leaders of the Indiana Democracy going to take any steps in relation to it, or do they advise the Democracy to fall into line, and "rally round the flag" in prosecution of an inhuman Abolition war? JOHN C. CUSHMAN.

LAFE DEVLIN writes from Cambridge City, Ind., July 21, 1864, to H. H. DODD, Esq., in reference to a train from Dayton to Chicago, closing, "All our Democrats are *hot* about McDONALD's *speech*."

STATE AGENT WALKER ON THE WAR.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

DEAR DODD: * * * My opinion is that public opinion has fixed on TURPIE as the candidate for Congress in our district, and that it will be difficult to change it.

If Grant should be defeated, as is more than probable, the energies of all true men will be needed in the course of a year to redeem society, political and moral, from the cauldron into which it will be thrown. I can see worse results than a general upturning of society, in the establishment, through a Federal victory, of a military despotism governed and shaped by fanaticism. But as the former is more likely to come than the latter, it is to that, and for that, that we should look and prepare.

Mr. WALKER had just returned from Laporte to New-York, and penned the foregoing letter.

In the correspondence is a batch of letters from N. B. WELLS, M. D., of Lagrange, Ky., who proves the identity of the Democracy of Indiana and the Secessionist Convention dispersed by Col. GILBERT at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 18, 1863, and indorsing PERKINS' speech before the "Democratic Association" of Indianapolis, Jan. 13, 1863, as "the most pointed and satisfactory history of this Abolition war I have seen from any quarter." Letters from JESSE D. BRIGHT and others also show the complete unity between DODD and the leaders of the Democratic party, of which SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK said: "We are a band of brothers. We think together, we act together, we vote together."

W. M. PETERS, OF CINCINNATI, TO DODD.

CINCINNATI, June 30, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have yours in reply. I am sorry that you did not take the liberty of not sending, if it was indiscreet in me. I should have said before that I was asked by the person mentioned if I knew you. "I had heard of you," was the reply I gave.

I have made further inquiries concerning the man, and there can hardly be a doubt he is not of very good character. I have heard several cases mentioned of his dishonesty. To be sure I would not mention this to injure, but I always think a man of this kind is unsafe for any one to have dealings by.

I am glad the Convention is postponed, and this seems to be the sentiment of all good Democrats.

I would post you that our boys are strong for GEO. PENDLETON first and SEYMOUR of Connecticut. The two would make a fine ticket. PENDLETON I suppose you know; he is a good man, sound, and will bring a strong conservative support; help to unite the party, and is lucky; is a man of position, honesty and judgment. Give him a lift in Indiana in your paper. W. M. PETERS.

VOORHEES' LAW PARTNER TO DODD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapilis:

MY DEAR SIR: HUNT & COMPANY have played the devil, according to reports. Does he attempt to implicate any of our friends, and does it affect our people in any degree?

Can MORTON overawe our people by his military organization? I have read with deed interest in the meagre newspaper reports of affairs in our State, and am anxious to learn more. Write to me if you can find leisure.

Direct to care of THOS. P. AKERS & Co., 40 Wall-street. Very truly yours,

JOHN E. RISLEY.

Mr. RISLEY is the law partner and brother-in-law of Hon. D. W. VOORHEES.

GRAND SECRETARY HARRISON TO H. J. STEWART.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Mr H. J. Stewart, Boundary, Indiana:

DEAR SIR: Yours under date of the 17th inst., is at hand. Any information that you may desire can be had by sending an accredited person here. Written communications are *played out*, as all letters are read by LINCOLN's spies and hirelings during their transmission through thu mails.

The *Reader* can be had at $1 20 per doz.

Truly yours, H.

(HARRISON, Grand Sec. S. of L).

VALANDIGHAM TO DODD.

WINDSOR, C. W., May 1, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received this morning, by bearer, your note. You will please write more fully and clearly. We cannot decipher the contents. I will detain him until I hear from you. A letter addressed to me at Windsor, C. W., Box No. 96, will reach me.

We, our friend and myself, spent an hour in trying to understand the thing without any success. Write under any name you may choose, I will understand it. Very truly yours, FRIEND [Vallandigham.]

BEN. WOOD'S PAPER THE SPECIAL ORGAN OF THE PEACE MEN.

NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS OFFICE,
No. 19 CITY HALL-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Jan. 18, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have this day connected myself with the editorial department of the New-York *News*. You will remember that the *News* has, from the first, advocated the principles inculcated by JEFFERSON and his compeers, and has fearlessly and openly denounced the usurpation of power which have wrested from the citizen his cherished rights, and thrown down the last barrier between him and irrepressible despotism.

The *News* will be *our special organ*, and will be a medium for the interchange of sentiments and opinions of the friends of peace, touching the momentous concern involved in the existing crisis.

I entreat your kind offices and influence in extending the circulation of the *News* througeout the entire field of our labor. Yours sincerely,

P. C. WRIGHT.

Important Revelations.

O. A. K.'S IN EARNEST—THE PRISONER IN ST. JOSEPH.

From the St. Joseph Herald, 17th.

By the kindness of Lieut. A. J. HARDING, acting Provost-Marshal of the District of North Missouri, we are furnished a copy of the following important document. The man, WILLIAMS, is under arrest in this city, and may possibly make other revelations:

STATEMENT OF THOMAS B. JEFFRIES.

THOMAS B. JEFFRIES, of lawful age, being duly sworn, says: On or about the 4th day of August, 1864, I fell in company with a young man from the State of Illinois, who said his name was JOHN WILLIAMS. In conversation he asked me if I knew ELISHA LEFFLEN, saying that the said LEFFLEN was a cousin of his. He asked me how long I had known him, and what kind of a man he was. I told him I had known him for about twenty-five years, and he used to be a number one man and a good citizen. He then said that was the name he bore in the county he came from. He left me then, and I went off. In about an hour he came back and approached me, and asked me how I liked the President's Proclamation. I asked him what proclamation? He said, "the d—d Amnesty Proclamation." I told him I staid at home, read nothing, and did not know how to answer his question. He then asked me how I was on the next Presidential election, who I was going to support. I told him there were some of them talking about supporting McCLELLAN. He said that wouldn't do—that McCLELLAN was a war Democrat. He then gave me a grip, and said, "old fellow, you have been there, but you are not quite right." He then told me he would post me. He said he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, or what is now called the Sons of Liberty; that he belonged to what is called Hickory Club Lodge, in Henderson County, Illinois; that the club was 300 strong and well armed, with a carbine and two navy revolvers apiece, and that they were going to resist the election of ABE LINCOLN this Fall; that their object was to carry the election of VALLANDIGHAM for Vice-President; the man to be run for President was not yet known, nor wouldn't be for two months; but they intended to defeat LINCOLN if they had to kill every man who came to the polls to vote for him. The day after this conversation he was arrested by Capt. M. C. THACKER, and when on his way from Canton to Lagrange he sought another conversation with me, when he asked me if I couldn't assist in getting him released. I asked him how I could do it? He told me by going to Illinois and reporting his arrest to the "Sons of Liberty," in Henderson County. He said they would pay me all expenses, and they would come immediately and release him. The name of the Secretary he gave me was JOSEPH JOHNSON; he also gave me an order on a man living near Canton, for a horse to go to Illinois, and said he would furnish it. He gave me all the signs and grips of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, which he said were the true grips, and told me other things which, if necessary for you to have, can give you. He gave several names of members of the Order here. He told me also he would kill HAMILTON JOHNSON for deceiving him, pretending to be a friend of his. He also told me that if I went to Illinois and reported to the Secretary, and if he sent any communication back by me, I should try to get to where he was imprisoned, and wrap the note inside of a cigar and hand it to him, and that he wanted me to be sure and attend to it for him.

THOMAS JEFFRIES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1864.

A. D. KESTOR, Notary Public.

A true copy. A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Acting Provost-Marshal, District of North Missouri.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Wheeler's Raid—Slight Damage Done to the Roads.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

WHEELER'S RAID.

The great blow has been struck at last, which was so long and so terribly impending over our communications, and what is it? What has WHEELER done, either in the capture of men or horses or cattle, or in breaking railroads, and burning and scattering supplies, to justify the prodigious rebel expectations which were entertained of him when he should attack us? A fair history of the whole matter, as far as it is yet developed, will show the nothingness of these inflated boastings.

HIS FORCE

consists of three divisions, commanded by KELLEY, HUMES and MARTIN, and WILLIAMS' Kentucky brigade, accompanied by a section of artillery to each division, making a complete battery, and the whole summing up about five thousand. This is as near approach as can be made to his real strength, since it is put by rumor at all figures, from sixteen hundred to thirty thousand men.

With this force he left the rebel left near East Point on the 10th of August, taking with him four days' rations, and for some of his regiments fifty, and for others sixty rounds of ammunition. Moving east and north, he crossed the Chattahoochee at Rosswell, and proceeded toward Kingston. His advance was known to the General Commanding at the time he was passing Marietta, and measures were taken to have everything in a state of preparation to meet the blow, wherever it should fall. Where this would be was entirely uncertain.

FIRST ATTACK.

He made his first appearance on the line of the railroad between Kingston and Resaca early on the morning of the 14th, where he made a sudden dash upon the road and began to tear up the track, just before the approach of the morning train, which usually conveys the down mail. He was speedily driven off by our forces, and the slight damage done to the road nearly repaired before the arrival of the train, which was thus detained but a few minutes. An up train, also, having on board Messrs. WESTFALL and DAVIS, of the New-York *Herald* and *Harper's Weekly*, had just passed the spot when his men dashed in and began to rip up the track. The report of this slight affair, duly exaggerated by the time it reached SHERMAN's army, conveyed the fullest and largest information that could possibly be desired. It was publicly reported that he had blown up Tunnel Hill, with seven tons of powder, and again that the rebels had full possession of the road from Ackworth to Ringgold, and were thundering the trains up and down this part of the road in mere defiance and wantonness. The Eighty-second Illinois Infantry was immediately put aboard the cars at Marrietta and hurried off up the road to assist in the defence.

SECOND ATTACK.

Repulsed in his first attempt, WHEELER at once drew back his forces, and by a rapid circuit to the rear, struck the road at Dalton about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The entire available forces with which to make the defence of the place consisted of five companies of infantry and one of dismounted cavalry, under command of Col. SEIBOLT, of the Second Missouri infantry. There were other loose bodies of men, convalescents, fragments of companies, sutlers, quartermasters, etc., and a few unarmed officers and men, just passing through from the front; but the above-mentioned forces were all that could be depended upon.

Warned of their approach, Col. LEIBOLT at once threw up a slight fort, on a ridge running parallel to the railroad, and about fifty rods from it on the east side, completely encircling in it a large brick house, which served also as a defence. All the passing officers and men promptly volunteered to render such services as they might without arms, and were assigned to the post. From this post the rebels could be distinctly seen approaching the place on the east side, and when they neared it sufficiently dismounted, and giving four horses to a "holder," formed in line of battle for the charge. They were armed mostly with the Mississippi and Enfield rifles and the Spencer seven-shooters taken from STEVENSON's and McCOOK's men in their late raids. The Colonel pushed two companies of infantry out down the hill as skirmishers, supporting them by the remaining three formed in line on the ridge. The rebels charged, and by sheer superiority in numbers drove our men back and into the fort. This they could not take, and diverting their attention from it, deployed along the railroad above and below, and began to tear up and burn the ties.

There were standing on the track at the time the rebels were first seen approaching the town, six trains of cars; four of them were headed up and two down the road. Those going down were with supplies; of those coming up one was a special train conveying the Superintendent, and the others loaded wounded men and returning men and officers. At the first alarm the Superintendent ordered the conductors to remain where they were, while he proceeded cautiously up the track to ascertain if it were yet cut, and whether it would be dangerous to attempt to escape. When the rebels began to drive back our forces rapidly, and it was manifest they could not hold the position, the unarmed men from the fort came streaming out of them to the cars, and the conductors at once put on steam, and succeeded in bringing off their trains in safety. For that act—for the offence of disobeying verbal orders, and saving their trains, those conductors are, to-day, suffering confinement and the disgrace of a public malefactor.

Being in undoubted possession of Dalton, the rebels proceeded to act their pleasure. They possessed themselves of such sanitary and commissary stores, of which there were small quantities there, as they chose, and destroyed the rest. They burned one foundry, in retaliation, as they had it, for the burning of Mason. They tore up the track in many places for a distance of three miles, but the depot and the water-tank they allowed to remain unhurt. Another party, attacking at Calhoun, secured and drove away a large number of cattle—I cannot learn the exact number—but five hundred will fully cover the loss in this direction. Such was the extent of the damage inflicted, while yet the tide of their success was at its flood.

On learning of the attack, Gen. STEEDMAN at once started out from Chattanooga on a special train with six regiments, under the special command of Col. A. D. STREIGHT, of famous memory. He pushed forward so rapidly that he would have been able to bring succor to Col. LIEBOLT on the evening of the 14th, and would have done so, had he not met at Ringgold one of the stampeded officers, who said all was lost at Dalton, which determined the General to postpone the attack till the next morning.

REBELS CLEARED OUT.

On the morning of the 15th the regiments were conveyed down the road within a mile and a half of Dalton, where they halted and deployed in line of battle. The Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, Col. MORGAN, held the right of the line, and threw out skirmishers. At the word of command the line moved rapidly down the railroad, followed by the reserve, and, charging upon the rebels impetuously, put them to complete flight. They offered scarce a show of resistance, since our loss was not over eight men wounded, but getting into the stirrups as speedily as possible sought safety in flight. The Fourteenth Colored Regiment had been long pent up in Chattanooga, were "spoiling for a fight," and it was to have been expected that they would run into far more excesses than they actually did. The Colonel was promptly at the head of his column, and severely repressed their bubbling manifestations. One case is related where the accumulated Ethiopian wrath would out. A fugacious rebel tripped and fell; this gave his pursueer, a negro sergeant, the advantage, and he soon came up with him. The terrified rebel stopped in despair, threw up his hands in token of surrender, and piteously plead for the mercy his fellows have never shown the blacks. It was in vain. Before he could be stayed the sergeant hissed at him, between his clenched teeth, "remember Fort Pillow," and run him through with his bayonet. Several other similar cases were related to me, but on slender authority. This is the only one which is well authenticated.

Not only did this regiment thus demonstrate that the race is spirited enough to resent insults cast upon it, and brave enough to fight in self-defence right manfully; but it also showed that it was capable of being tutored into obedience—in obedience not servile and blind, but reasoning. At one time the regiment was drawn up in line and halted in a situation where they could plainly see the rebels, though at such a distance that to fire was useless. For a few minutes they were subjected here to the severest test of a soldier, compelled to reserve their fire, while themselves under sharp fire. Occasionally negro impatience could endure no longer, and one would burst out, "Kernel, mayn't I shoot? I think I can fetch one;" but a stern "Steady" kept every man quiet, and not a gun was fired.

I am thus particular in detailing the conduct of this colored regiment, because I have heard at the front many unjust and sneering inquiries' "Why the best drilled regiment in the army was not given a chance to prove its title to the front?" &c.; and just here let me say that it should be a significant answer to these sneers to say that Col. MORGAN has made repeated attempts to have his regiment assigned to duty at the front, but has met each time a prompt and decided refusal. The mind of the General-Commanding is set forth with sufficient clearness on this topic in his lately published "Letter concerning recruiting in rebel States."

RESULT.

The end of the matter was that the rebels were severely repulsed, and lost about thirty-five men killed, wounded and missing, while they carried away as their sole plunder, the cattle spoken of above, and an inconsiderable amount of stores. The break in the road was repaired, so that the first train passed over it coming North, early on the 18th, and the same day six heavy trains passed down for the front, loaded with supplies for the army.

WHEELER moved off eastward, and learning that Gen. KILPATRICK, which same little man the rebel cavalry dread only less than the gates of hell, was coming up from about Atlanta to look after him, proceeded north to Cleveland, Tennessee, which he is reported to have taken, and after destroying the road and wire, to have crossed the Tennessee, going north. I am disposed to believe that it was not a part of his original plan to operate in East Tennessee, but he was compelled to go in this direction to escape the forces under Gen. KILPATRICK. Besides the command of the latter officer, there are in pursuit of him detached bodies of men in large numbers, all of whom will doubtless be brought to act in concert with Gen. KILPATRICK. The country may rest assured that WHEELER will be well looked after.

Q. P. F.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Expedition.

From the Illinois State Journal, Aug. 22.

From Col. BARNUM, of the Eleventh Missouri, who arrived from Oxford, Miss., on Thursday evening last, we have news from Gen. SMITH's command up to the 14th inst. At that date the advance of Gen. SMITH's cavalry was at Coffeeville, twenty-one miles south of Holly Springs, or forty-four, by railroad, south of Grand Junction.

Gen. SMITH's expedition had for its object the withdrawal of part of the rebel force from Mobile, and has proved successful. It was also intended to assist in protecting SHERMAN's communications, by keeping the rebels in Northeast Mississippi and Northern Alabama employed. Gen. S. D. LEE, who commands the rebel forces in that quarter, has control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Mobile to Corinth, and of the Memphis and Charleston as far as Tuscumbia, Ala., but has so far been unable to interfere with SHERMAN's operations, in consequence of the watchfulness of Gen. SMITH.

The hundred-day regiments are doing good service protecting the railroad between Holly Springs and Memphis. Col. WOOD, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois, was at Moscow, Tenn., on the Charleston road.

Col. BARNUM positively contradicts the report, published a few days ago, that Gen. SMITH had been severely repulsed on the Tallahatchee by FORREST, and that he (SMITH) was retreating on Memphis. When SMITH was encamped on the Tallahatchee the rebels threw a few shells into his camp, simply inducing him to change its position—that is all.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Johnson's Operations.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Aug. 21.

I have just gleaned the following interesting facts from a gentleman who just arrived from Shawneetown:

In Union County, Ky., there are at this time over 1,000 guerrillas, armed with muskets, minie rifles, &c. All the people of that county are intensely disloyal. They are embittered against us on account of our loyalty and because their negroes have come over here and have not been returned.

Col. ADAM JOHNSON is in command of the guerrillas. They have a line from the Wabash to the Saline, twenty miles—ten above and ten below. Their pickets on all the line are in sight on the opposite shore. They have repeatedly come down on the beach and fired at the town. Yesterday there was constant firing from both sides of the river, they at us and we at them, until we drove them away with solid shot from our cannon.

Friday afternoon they captured three steamers and one barge, laden with Government stores, eight miles below town. They proposed the night before to capture them on the bar, three miles above town, and had skiffs and boats all ready at the river, when our picket guard discovered their purpose and fired upon them, thus giving the alarm, and the rebels retired for that night. Saturday at dark some 600 to 800 appeared at the bar, eight miles below, and 200 crossed over. Our scouts came in, and the alarm was given by sending runners into the country. Our men were put under arms, and a party of mounted men proceeded immediately to the place of crossing, and firing on them held them in check until about daylight, when we had mustered about 200 men there, whereupon the guerrillas recrossed. Our force then saved or recaptured from them 200 fat cattle and a large load of sacked oats, all United States stores. Our force killed two and wounded seven of them.

Col. JOHNSON the other day sent them word that if they would not resist he would only take their cannon, but if they resisted, he would plunder and destroy the town. They have determined to resist, and evidence great spirit and determination in their preparations. Although they have but a small force, they keep picket guards constantly out, and many of them are almost worn out with constant exertion. The Union men of that section are loyal to the core, and will protect the place at all hazards.

The State of Illinois has been organized into a military district. Brig.-Gen. PAINE arrived here to-day, and will command, with headquarters at Springfield.

Two hundred and fifty-five reenlisted veterans and 25 officers, of the Sixty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Col. G. P. OHR, arrived in this city on Saturday night, from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, on veteran furlough. Sixty non-enlisted veterans of the Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers arrived in this city on Friday morning.

WILLIAM C. ISBEL, of Fayette County, arrested on the charge of assaulting RICHARD COOK, of Ramsey, and taking arms from him for the purpose of aiding the Southern Confederacy, was brought before United States Commissioner L. B. ADAMS, Esq., yesterday. The accused waived an examination, and was bound over in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court. He gave bail, ROSCHAL ISBELL, JOHN R. ISBELL and G. W. ISBELL became his security.

Thirty-two recruits and substitutes for various regiments, arrived at the Soldiers' Home, in this city, yesterday, and reported at the headquarters of Maj. HEFFERMAN.

Gen. Paine's Expedition in Search of Johnson's Raiders.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

PADUCAH VIA CAIRO, Aug. 21.

On Wednesday morning, Gen. PAINE, with a command of 1,600 men, composed of the One Hundred and forty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois, Thirty-fourth New-York, and detachments of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry and Eighty-eighth U. S. C. A., embarked on the steamers *Colossus*, *Fisher*, *General Lawrence*, and *Arcola*, for an expedition against ADAM JOHNSON. We arrived at Uniontown, Ky., a noted secesh place, at 5 A. M., on Thursday.

At this place the General arrested several prominent rebel sympathizers and confiscated 60 hhds. tobacco, 74 bbls. whisky, about 150 bbls. salt, 100 head of cattle, and about 75 horses, bringing away 74 bales hay belonging to the Government. Left Uniontown at 2 P. M., and marched to Morganfield, a distance of eight miles, arriving there at 6 P. M., forming a junction with Gen. HOVEY, with a force of about 700 men.

ADAM JOHNSON was nowhere to be heard of, having skedaddled toward Hopkinsville. On the morning of the 20th we marched for Caseyville, Ky., a distance of 25 miles; arrived there at 6 P. M., and arrested several more citizens.

Gen. ESTOFF, with part of his command, embarked on steamers, and arrived here this morning.

THE FIGHT AT HOPKINSVILLE—DEATH OF WOODWARD.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 23.

We are informed that the name of the rebel chieftain killed at Hopkinsville was THOMAS J. instead of FRANK WOODWARD, as reported in the telegram from Clarksville. The Federal force consisted of about seventy convalescents of the Fifty-second Kentucky Infantry, under the command of Lieut. BESON. WOODWARD divided his command into several detachments, and made the attack on the town from three different points. He thought by this manœuvre to magnify his numbers in the eyes of the Unionists, and force the garrison into easy surrender. The ruse failed. The rebels dashed into the town, and, on receiving the first fire, fell back in confusion. WOODWARD rallied his force, and placing himself at the head of the column, ordered the attack to be renewed. On came the rebels, with their wild, demoniac yells, dashing into the very heart of the town, as if they were sure of victory. WOODWARD was mounted on a splendid charger, and he appeared to be maddened to desperation, as he rode far in advance of the column. The citizens fired upon the rebels from the windows of the houses, and did the principal part of the fighting, as the soldiers were intrenched further in the rear. The volleys poured into the rebel ranks from the houses were telling in effect, and sufficient to break the fierce onset of the charge. WOODWARD and his horse fell in the street, pierced with many balls, and writhed in the death agony. The rebel chief had his leg broken in several places by the fall. He received shots in the arm, thigh, body and face. Two of the advance soldiers—a young man named POOR, of Russellville, and MORE, of Southern Kentucky, met the same fate. As soon as the rebels beheld their chief fall, the spirit of bravery deserted them, and, terribly disorganized, they beat a rapid retreat from the town, bearing their wounded with them. WOODWARD was picked up by the citizens and carried into a store, where he lingered in great agony, dying in two hours after receiving his wounds. The rebels at once broke into detachments and started for the Cumberland River. A detachment of the Fifty-second Kentucky Regiment was mounted and sent in pursuit. A telegram received by Gen. EWING from Hopkinsville yesterday, states that a portion of the rebels were overtaken near Princeton, where a fight ensued. The Union troops were successful, routing the rebels, killing five and wounding many. We trust that the pursuit will be kept up, and the roving gangs be driven beyond the Cumberland.

The War in Arkansas.

AN EXPEDITION UNDER GEN. WEST.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
CAMP 3½ MILES WEST OF WHITE RIVER,
OPPOSITE AUGUSTA, Aug. 9.

To Brig.-Gen. E. A. Carr, Commanding District of Little Rock:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a small affair occurred between the advance of Col. GEIGER's command and JACKMAN's forces, at Hickory Plains, on the 7th inst. The enemy fell back and but little injury was done him—a few being killed and a few made prisoners. Picket firing commenced with Col. STEWART's command, at Stony Point, the same day, but all of McRAE's forces have been falling back constantly and out of reach. McRAE himself left Searcy on the afternoon of the 7th inst. His force is reported at two thousand. Rebel authority reported that SHELBY was at Augusta and proposed crossing at that point to unite with McRAE, on the Grand Glaize road, and give us battle.

To prevent this, I moved to-day to this point, hoping to meet SHELBY, who, with a reported force of 2,000 men, left Augusta on Sunday, the 7th inst., taking the road to Jacksonport. McRAE is making the best of his way to join him. I may not succeed in preventing their junction, but know that I am strong enough to whip them united. The enemy here (as DOBBINS is reported gone up Crowley's Ridge) who have been annoying your communications all on the other side of my force, I deem it my duty to pursue until they are captured or dispersed. I shall accordingly continue my movements, and march to-morrow for Grand Glaize. The command is doing well.

P. S. 7:30 P. M.—In securing a ferry-boat this afternoon, at a ferry about three miles above Augusta, a body of some three hundred discovered themselves. Capt. LATIMER, Third Michigan Cavalry, very adroitly secured the boat, and learned from a woman on the east side of White river that SHELBY was encamped four miles above Augusta. I believe this to be so.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Order of Gen. Wallace.

ISHMAEL DAY TO BE COMPENSATED.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Aug. 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 211.—[Extract.]—Brig.-Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD, commanding Second Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, is hereby directed to detail a competent officer of his command to proceed to the late residence of Mr. ISHMAEL DAY, Baltimore County, Maryland, and make an estimate of the damage sustained by him in the destruction of his property by the rebels during the late raid, and assess and collect from the disloyal and disaffected persons residing within a radius of five miles of Mr. DAY's farm a sum equal to the amount of damages sustained by him, and to pay the same, when collected to Mr. DAY. The levy will be made upon the individuals according to their taxation list. By command of

Major-Gen. WALLACE.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Convention of Loyalists in Tennessee.

The following call appears in the Memphis papers:

Whereas, In compliance with a request made by a large and enthusiastic meeting of loyal citizens, representing the several divisions of the State, held at the Capitol, in Nashville, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., the Union State Executive Committee have called a convention of the loyal people of Tennessee, to be held in the City of Nashville on the first Monday in September next, "to take into consideration, first, the general condition of the country; second, the means of reorganizing civil government and restoring law and order in the State of Tennessee; third, the expediency of holding a Presidential election in the State, in November next; and finally, to take such preliminary steps in reference to such matters as they may deem necessary and proper."

We do most cordially invite and earnestly urge all our loyal fellow-citizens of West Tennessee, to meet with us in convention, in the City of Memphis, on Thursday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of appointing a suitable representation for this division of the State, in said State Convention.

Citizens of Shelby County, (with whom it is most convenient,) are especially urged to attend, and for once, let us be well and faithfully represented, even should it require the attendance, as a delegate, of every loyal citizen in the country.

J. B. BINGHAM,
WM. H. FITCH, JR.
J. M. TOMENY,
Union Executive Committee of West Tennessee.

Female Soldiers.

TWO WOMEN DISCOVERED IN THE UNION UNIFORM.

From the Memphis Argus, Aug. 18.

Two females dressed in Federal uniform were brought to the Irving Block from the front on Tuesday. They were arrested in the camps of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, in which they were serving, one as a drummer and the other as a teamster, under the name of CHARLEY DAVIS and WM. MORRIS. The drummer's real name is JANE SHORT. Previous to joining the Twenty-first Missouri she served for over a year as private in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, into which regiment she enlisted from Shawneetown, Ill., where she resided before the war. She was at the battle of Shiloh, and was there wounded in the hand by a musket ball. After recovering she rejoined her regiment and participated in various conflicts, until prostrated by sickness and sent to the hospital, which led to her discharge. She then came to Memphis and lived, she does not say how, for several months, when, pining for the excitement of glorious war again, she joined the band of the Twenty-first Missouri, in which she performed excellent service on the base-drum until the time of her arrest. In appearance she is thick-set, full-faced, has short hair of a light color, and blue eyes. In uniform, one would never suspect her to be a woman; she looks much like an unsophisticated country lad of twenty years, and assumes modesty.

LOU. MORRIS, *alias* Bill Morris, the younger of the two, is much better looking than her companion, seems more active and sprightly, and, consequently, less modest. She formerly resided in St. Louis, from which place she enlisted in the "Red Rovers" of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, eighteen months since, and served nine months, passing unhurt through several engagements. She then deserted, and coming to Memphis, lived as a woman until meeting with JANE SHORT, with whom she started for the wars again, as teamster for the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. They claim that they have not revealed their sex, nor was it discovered by any of their comrades since they entered the service, and that their enlistment was prompted by patriotic motives only; they wanted to do a small share towards "licking the rebs," as Lou. said.

The cause of their arrest, LOU informed us, was that JANE became frightened at the report that the regiment was to be sent out, with others, to meet FORREST, and revealed their sex to one of the officers, who reported them at headquarters, when they were sent to the Provost-Marshal of the right wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and thence to Memphis. LOU said she was not frightened, and intends to join another regiment if she gets a chance. JANE is content to return to the paths of peace again. LOU, when dressed in uniform, looks as little like a woman as her companion, and presents the appearance of a hardy boy of eighteen. They are much tanned by exposure. It is the intention of the authorities to send them to their homes, if they have any.

Stamp Duties on Receipts.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following important ruling with regard to stamp duties on receipts:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 26th ult., I have to say, that receipts for the delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents; and this applies to all dray receipts and all receipts issued or received by steamboat, railroad or express companies.

Bills of lading, or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise to be transported from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any other port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

Duplicates are subject to the same stamp duty as originals. The question as to which party (the company or the shipper) shall pay this duty, depends entirely upon the circumstances attending the case. The company may refuse to issue a receipt unless it be provided, properly stamped by the shipper, or the shipper may refuse to forward his goods and effects without an appropriately stamped receipt issued by the company. The party furnishing the receipt must appropriately stamp and cancel it.

Under the act of June 30, 1864, (which, so far as stamp duties are concerned, went into effect on the 1st day of August, 1864,) where several parties sign a pay-roll, each for a separate and distinct amount of money, a stamp will be required for each signature, provided each amount of money exceeds $20. The law requires that each person who receipts for $20, or more, should affix and cancel a two-cent stamp. Receipts on pay-rolls are the separate receipts of each person that signs the roll. The pay-roll is not a single instrument, but an assemblage or agglomeration of instruments without a single principle of legal unity to hold them together. The instrument is complete as to the parties, the railroad company and the employes, when executed by the employe, without waiting for the signature or concurrence of any other employe. If a single stamp should be affixed, and that stamp sufficient only for a hundred, and the roll should be signed for a hundred and two, how could it be said that it was stamped for any certain *hundred* of the signers and not for any certain *two*? It would be impossible to appropriate the stamp, and, therefore, impossible to stamp the paper in that way. I speak of the ordinary pay rolls, and give no opinion as to any other. The same rule applies to receipts for dividends on dividend sheets.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

E. S. ROWLAND, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Matters in the Western Gulf—The Situation at Mobile—Affairs in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

We have New-Orleans dates of the afternoon of the 16th, through the steamer *Ida Handy*, just arrived.

The schooner *Andronia* had arrived from Rio Grande, having left on the 11th, bringing intelligence that Gen. DOBLADO and staff left Matamoras on the 4th in a sailing vessel for Havana. He had previously taken passage for New-Orleans on board the steamer *Luther Child*, intending to go to Spain by way of New-York, but just as he was about to leave he was sent for by Col. CORTINAS, and taken back to Matamoras. A fine of $50,000 in gold was imposed upon him by CORTINAS, as a ransom to save his neck. If it had not been paid DOBLADO would have been hung as a traitor. It will be remembered that several weeks ago DOBLADO surrendered 2,700 of his men to the French forces. Col. CORTINAS is in command of the post at Matamoras, and is brother to Gen. CORTINAS.

Regarding the sinking of the gunboat *Tecumseh* at Mobile Harbor, the papers give the following card, signed by CHARLES T. LANGLEY, Acting-Master; GARDNER COTTRELL, Acting-Ensign; SAMUEL SHINN, Gunner's Mate; PATRICK GOULD, Quarter Gunner; WM. O'BRIEN, seaman; FRANK COLLINS, seaman; RICHARD COLLINS, ordinary seaman; PETER PARKER, landsman.

After stating that the account of Mr. CONLEY, previously given, could not be correct, as that gentleman was forty-five miles from the place when the event occurred, the card goes on to say:

"On the morning of the 5th August signal was made by the flagship *Hartford* to the whole fleet to advance on the rebel Fort Morgan, the monitor *Tecumseh* taking the lead. We threw two shells at the fort when we were a mile off. Our guns were then reloaded with solid 15-inch shot and a charge of 45 pounds of powder. We did not fire more than two shells at the fort, but were reserving our next broadside for the rebel ram *Tennessee*. When about abreast Fort Morgan, an order was given to go ahead at full speed. Our gallant Captain's intention was to butt the ram and fire two solid shot at the same time, but ere he could give orders to revolve our turret, a torpedo infernal machine exploded under us, causing the water to rush up into the boiler deck and turret chamber, where nothing but confusion and despair reigned. The gunners, crew and those that were in the pilot-house, succeeded in getting out before she settled down beneath the waves. We had three boats towing alongside, two of which were immediately filled, but were swamped. We succeeded in cutting the painter of the third one, and commenced to pull as best we could to the fleet.

We succeeded in picking up two of our officers—Mr. LANGLEY and Mr. COTTRELL. After pulling for an hour, we reached one of our small tug-boats near Sand Island, from which we were transferred. As far as we can learn, there have been twelve more of our comrades saved. Twelve are in the fleet in the bay, and four prisoners in Fort Morgan."

Gen. CANBY has issued the following order at New-Orleans:

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15, 1864.

Notice from this office, requesting information of all moneys paid by citizens for rent, bribery, black mail, &c., having elicited an apprehension that by so doing parties would render themselves liable to prosecution, &c., the Commanding General directs me to guarantee to all thus giving important information an exemption from military prosecution or persecution.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CANBY, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

JAS. H. STOKES, Inspector.

The *Picayune* has the following: "We have reliable advices from Alexandria as late as the 7th inst. At that date KIRBY SMITH was there. BUCKNER has taken possession of the place made vacant by the removal of DICK TAYLOR, who, with his staff, has gone to Atlanta and is in command of POLK's old corps. The rebels are seizing the property of everybody suspected of loyalty. A number of wealthy planters are living upon rations in the convent, their houses being destroyed. The rebels were conscripting with great severity. Both conscripts and refugees swear they will capture and hold DICK TAYLOR's children as hostages for the security of their families."

The river is very low, and everything looks dismal. A correspondent from Mobile severely handles the correspondent of the *True Delta*, who censured Gen. GRANGER for alleged non-coöperation with FARRAGUT at Mobile. FARRAGUT has ordered the said correspondent to correct his misstatement. The correspondent had asserted that Gen. GRANGER had been tardy in his movements on Dauphin Island, when the contrary was the fact. It was the playing of GRANGER's guns upon Fort Gaines that prevented the rebels from replying to FARRAGUT, thus allowing the latter to pass. This fact is admitted by all prisoners taken. One rebel gun was entirely dismounted.

Gen. CANBY eulogizes GRANGER highly, saying that he was killing himself by his exertions, and should have got help. He has no subordinate officer, Gen. McGINNISS being sick. GRANGER's batteries are planted now in the rear of Fort Morgan, and skirmishers are so close to the walls as to be able to pick off every man who shows himself thereon.

A correspondent says, under date of the 15th, that but a few days can elapse before Fort Morgan will have to surrender.

Vicksburg news is to the 14th. An order has just been issued by Maj.-Gen. CANBY disbanding the Marine Brigade—officers to be mustered out of service, and boats turned over to the Quartermaster's department. Those men having but a short time to serve will perform garrison duty. Those whose term of service will not soon expire will be sent to the regiments in which they originally enlisted. The Sixth Illinois Cavalry and Second Wisconsin Cavalry are ordered to be dismounted, and their horses turned over to the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. This famous regiment is to be fully equipped and supplied with horses for immediate active service.

A large force of rebel cavalry is concentrating at Jackson, Miss., but for what purpose deponent knoweth not. They certainly have better sense than to butt their brains out against the fortifications at Vicksburg.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Youngs', Niles', Varney's and Constable's Trains Captured—Men Found Dead—A Narrow Escape.

From the St. Joseph Tribune, 16th.

Mr. CLARK, formerly an employe of this office, left this city three weeks ago with NILES' train for Denver, returned yesterday, and gave us important and almost heartrending information.

After proceeding out to the Little Blue, NILES' train was overtaken by CONSTABLE'S, VARNEY'S and YOUNG'S trains. NILES' train was on the return when they were overtaken by the others. After some consultation it was decided to again go ahead. The next day (last Tuesday, one week ago,) the entire train, numbering sixty-nine wagons, encamped on Nine Mile Ridge, on the Little Blue, about 220 miles from here. Frequent signs had been seen of Indians, but up to this time no damage had befallen them. On Thursday the stage passed them and proceeded ahead about a mile when some thirty, Indians rode out of the brush and commenced firing on it, several balls passing through it, but did not injure any of the passengers.

The driver turned his horses, and came back as fast as possible, closely followed by the Indians, who followed to within three hundred yards of the train. After taking effective measures to repel an attack, the train moved on until 5 o'clock, when they encamped. In about an hour the Indians stampeded the mules of the train, but, as luck would have it, they run quietly into the corral. The Indians then started the cattle, of which there were 452 head, and succeeded in driving them away. After driving up over a hill, they beckoned for the party to come after them, but it was not deemed very safe, as the rascals could be seen on all sides, and were playing this ruse to get the men away from the corral.

The party, of whom there were about seventy, unloaded NILES' and VARNEY'S wagons, and, hitching up the mules, loaded themselves in, and started on the retreat. The party saw no Indians until next morning, when twenty-five were seen in the rear. The wagons were fired soon after they left, as was judged by the fact that a cloud of black smoke was seen to rise from that locality. Mr. YOUNG's train was loaded with corn, and was valued at $12,0000; NILES' was loaded principally with liquors—value not known; CONSTABLE'S with iron, and VARNEY'S with a variety of goods. The loss falls heavily on these gentlemen.

Mr. CLARK informs us that on the trip out he himself saw seven men and two women dead, while others were passed whom he did not go to look at. The retreat was made in the dark, so that nothing was seen. The bodies were not much mutilated, excepting three, which were scalped. The arrows were found sticking in the wounds from which they died. No ranches are left standing between Big Sandy and Little Blue. The Indians were all armed with Enfield rifles, and could fire with effect at long range, while those with the trains had nothing but their revolvers.

HILL's train passed these men on Sunday night, and it was reported that, the train had been captured, two of the men being killed and seven prisoners.

A team belonging to Mr. JOHN P. FINK, of this city, also returned yesterday from Denver. The driver reports seeing many dead persons on the road, and one man who had been shot through the head and scalped, who was still living. Not a ranche is inhabited between Fort Kearney and Denver, or this side of Kearney—the inhabitants having fled.

THE COMMISSIONER FROM THE UNION PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.—EDWARD BATES, of the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, who arrived in this City last Monday by the *Arago*, as one of the Four Commissioners sent by Thirty-five Union Prisoners in Georgia, to wait upon President LINCOLN, and urge upon the Executive the immediate exchange of those unhappy, suffering and outraged soldiers, is so indisposed with a pulmonary attack and extreme general debility, caused by eleven months suffering as a prisoner in Belle Island, and Andersonville, Ga., as to be unable at present [illegible] Washington.

Lessons of History.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In observing the progress of the exterior world, it is astonishing to find that the same law of compensation or retribution holds good therein as that which governs the interior—the individual destiny. While this is true, it is nevertheless just as true that men are the instruments by which Providence works, and it is their nonfulfillment of their duties, their shrinking from responsibility, their want of energy—in fine, their moral or physical cowardice, that retards the "solemn onward" of progress, that ruins the most glorious developments which the purpose of God for the benefit of mankind has fostered and fosters with His smiles, just as the tender bud, shooting forth, opens, leaves, flowers, blossoms and fruits, under the softening dew, the refreshing rain and the balmy sunshine.

To every nation, to every man, there is a crisis in which all depends on itself, on himself. Our country is now passing through that fearful ordeal, and it is well to recall the words of one of our own poets, LOWELL:

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side:
* * * * * * *
THEN it is the BRAVE *man chooses*, while the COWARD stands aside,
Doubting, in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified."

The turning-point in our national career is upon us; the night is passing rapidly, it is drawing on to the dawn. Shall it break in the brilliancy of victory, or shall dark clouds, veiling the orb of light, actually seem to defer, by their opaque gloom, the sunrise?

It is well for every man to ponder upon this, and weigh well his purpose, before, by a change of Administration, he, in the words of LOWELL, doubting "stands aside" until his country perishes.

These remarks do not apply to those patriotic war Democrats who are represented in the face of the enemy by co-believers and associates, but to that peace party who, like LOUIS XVIII. returning from exile, would pass over the glories and the sacrifices of an intermediate space as something unworthy of consideration, "forgetting nothing, learning nothing." Such men see nothing but *Ego* in their selfish hallucinations, and act solely under the delusive hope of saving a little something for themselves out of the struggle which, if they succeed, *must* end in a deathblow to the Republic. Peace men should take a lesson from the Roman Senate, who voted thanks to their political enemy, the Consul VARRO, after his disastrous defeat at *Cannæ* (a horrible overthrow and defeat, which the Unionists have never met with anything in any degree approaching,)—yes, voted their thanks to the discomfitted General, because "he had not despaired of the Commonwealth." Notable example! ever to be remembered and honored!

But this is not all. Any weakness at this, the decisive moment, any lukewarmness and holding the hand, any looking backward, is pregnant with death to the North. Listen to MICHELET—a passage from whom we translate:

"There is, as QUINET so truly remarks, (MARNIX, United Provinces of Holland,) there is for every Republic a moment when its enemies summon it to perish, in the name of its very principles; invite it to slay itself, in order to show itself consistent.

The Republic of Holland would not consent to such a suicidal course, (while it was still the glorious exponent of republican sentiment and energy.) France, in 1793, would not consent to such a fatal course. They would not lend themselves to that perfidious pharisaism which destroys liberty for the honor of liberty; [that is to say, by according liberty to traitors to hatch and perfect their plots for the overthrow of liberty, under the shield of liberal laws, made for true and honest men.]

The Florentine Republic was called, in 1497, to decide this question of life and death. Invaded by the Medici, (despotic oligarchs,) it had to sit in judgment upon their friends. But its situation was worse than ours, its Government, (at that time the religious reformer and martyr, SAVANAROLA was the guiding spirit,) being that of pardon, of divine amnesty. 'Amnesty of the past, but why not of the future?' asked the friends of the opponents of freedom. The patience of God, (referring to SAVANAROLA's doctrine,) doubtless should be infinite, said the Florentine Pharisees, His indulgence inexhaustible. In founding your Government on a divine basis, you have, in advance, pardoned your murderers—you have shattered the sword of justice.

The people showed themselves feeble, hesitating. The citizens, * * * merchants for the greater part, * * * saw themselves alone, * * * without allies, did not wish to compromise themselves and theirs by a sentence of death against the traitors."

They saw the treasonable enemies of the true Republic sustained by the other oligarchies and despotisms of Italy, by the Pope, and by France. Mark the parallel! England—a party to the unacknowledged but actual league against us—alone was wanting. Why? Because England was not, as yet, in the fifteenth century, felt as a great power in Southern Europe.

"The Republic was proclaimed legitimate by the condemnation of the traitors, and by the absolution of the traitors the Republic was condemned. The friends of SAVANAROLA (the party in power) decided upon their course. For the safety of liberty, they violated a law of liberty which they themselves had made, and which had only given much encouragement to the enemy. The Government itself tried the guilty instead of permitting their appeal to the people. Enormous crime! in very truth, the Republic had refused to kill itself."

What was the result, (to lay aside the great French historian and bring the matter home to ourselves?) This very severity, to save Florence, to preserve its freedom, was made the basis of general accusation against SAVANAROLA. He fell a martyr. The traitors triumphed when the great reformer had perished in the flames. The flock were scattered. The liberties of Florence perished with him; the traitors within elevated their rebel fugitives without again to supreme power. One master succeeded another: one, an indigenous grand ducal race, was supplanted by a foreign grand ducal family, and from the list of great republics victorious Florence has gradually sunk to be an appanage of royalty, until the "Libertas" on her Town Hall seems to laugh in very mockery at the cheat her people put upon themselves. They sold their liberty for the life of an inglorious security and mere gain, and their "Libertas" stands a cruel memento of their crime. Their very despots did not fear to leave it there, deeming those who were base enough to betray and tamely relinquish their birthright, could never be spurred to attempt its acquisition again, even by the ever-present image of what they must feel they had themselves bartered for the "mess of pottage," for present ease.

Thus it is the mills of God grind slowly. Through four centuries of revolution, war, tyranny, abasement, they have been grinding Italy into the condition to receive and appreciate what it once had almost within its grasp; yes, had it been true to itself, in its possession. Have not these mills ground the traitors who betrayed, the tyrants who trampled, the people who sold themselves or allowed themselves to be fettered and trampled upon, exceeding small?

Was it not the leaven of sloth, luxury, moral cowardice, thirst for gain, avarice of wealth, want of faith, which permitted that state of affairs through which NAPOLEON founded his despotism, LOUIS XVIII and CHARLES X built up their unconditional power, LOUIS NAPOLEON reëstablished an empire on the ruins of a hard-won freedom?

Apply the lesson to our own position. Have we poured forth money like dirt and blood like water, passed through four years of sacrifices unexampled, battles and labors unparalleled, now that the port is in sight to underrate our pilot and officers, to trust the helm to a new set of men, who may or may not be in league with the wreckers who are displaying their delusive lights to lead us on to the reefs and into the breakers? Or, supposing they are honest, do they appreciate the difficulty of getting over the bar and into port, that those in command do who have borne the heat of the day and breasted the tempest to gain the port?

Via trita tutissima est. The beaten path is the truest. The proverb, let well alone, is a pretty safe one. Oh! people of the North, do not, in the name of Liberty, under the banner of false Liberty, stay Liberty now, when on the threshold of triumph.

Norfolk, Va., Declared Entitled to the Privilege of Exporting Merchandise—A Proclamation by the President.

Whereas the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, entitled "an act to create additional districts in the State of California, and to change the existing districts therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States," extends to merchandise warehoused under bond the privilege of being exported to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, in the manner prescribed in the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, which designates certain frontier ports through which merchandize may be exported, and further provides "that such other ports situated on the frontiers of the United States adjoining the British North American Provinces, as may hereafter be found expedient, may have extended to them the like privileges on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and proclamation duly made by the President of the United States, specially designating the ports to which the aforesaid privileges are to be extended:"

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, do hereby declare and proclaim that the port of Newport, in the State of Vermont, is and shall be entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces adjoining the United States, which are extended to the ports enumerated in the seventh section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845 aforesaid, from and after the date of this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L.S.] Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

"Kidnapping" Swedish Emigrants.

SOME CANADIAN COMMENTS.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 18.

In our yesterday's issue we had occasion to notice the arrival of the Swedish steamer *Ernest Merck*, from Stockholm, with 478 passengers. Certain facts have since come to our knowledge which clearly prove the complicity of the Federal Government in an attempt to kidnap a considerable number of these emigrants, as its agents have already kidnapped thousands of others in order to recruit the armies of the model republic. Out of the total number of emigrants on board the *Ernest Merck*, about 250 appear to have been legitimately engaged to work in the Lake Superior mines, and these, we believe, have proceeded westward to their destination. The remainder, some 220, are, however, not to be landed at Quebec, but at Portland, Me.—having been forwarded, free of charge, by a person named TEFT, who occupies the post of United States Consul at Stockholm. The victims, however, had first to sign an agreement with TEFT, by which they bound themselves to reimburse the "passage money and incidental expenses"—work being provided for them according to their respective trades and occupations. The men were to receive as remuneration $125 per annum, and the women $40 per annum, "in current money of the United States," together with boarding and lodging. The agreement was signed by the emigrants on the one part, and by Mr. TEFT on behalf of the "Foreign Emigration Association," on the other. No mention appears, however, to have been made of any agent at Portland to whom these poor people could apply for a fulfillment of the contract. This fact alone discloses the nature of the scheme. Every feature of the case, however, shows that the object of this traffic in human flesh is to crowd the Atlantic ports with thousands of destitute foreigners, whose wretched condition must at once force them into the ranks of the army, in order to avoid at least a lingering death. The agency of the United States Consul establishes the official nature of the speculation. A rush of starving emigrants might afford sufficient war material to render another conscription unnecessary, and thus "stave off" the disturbance another draft is sure to create. And again—at the terms of remuneration, in Federal currency, set forth in the contract, these unfortunate white slaves would find themselves obliged to work for years in order to repay their passage money and "incidental expenses." It appears that the Swedish authorities did everything in their power to counteract the efforts of the agent of the Foreign Emigration Society; but could not, of course, prevent the embarkation of the emigrants.

We trust this infamous attempt—which resembles but surpasses in atrocity the worst phases of the "coolie" trade—will be frustrated; and that not one of these Swedes will be removed from this port to an American port against his will. Those who chose to go cannot of course be prevented; but they must not be taken away, for the obvious purpose for which they are intended, at least without their consent. Once landed on the wharves of Portland, without any person to whom they could appeal for a fulfillment of the agreement entered into with them, the men would find the recruiting depot their only refuge, while the women would go to swell the crowd of unfortunates who throng the streets of the American cities.

We are glad to find that the officers of the emigration department here have investigated the details of this affair; and we rely upon them to prevent the forcible removal of these Swedish emigrants who may desire to land in Canada, and thus avoid the fate which awaits them in the United States.

Hon. B. F. Wade at Home.

HIS COURSE SHARPLY CENSURED.

We have already published the resolution adopted by the convention of Ashtabula County, Ohio, Senator WADE's own home, condemning his course in uniting with Hon. WINTER DAVIS on the issue of the recent manifesto, and now we have the proceedings of the Congressional Convention of the Nineteenth District of Ohio, comprising the counties of Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Trumbull and Ashtabula.

Judge CANFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series admirably framed, expressing the loyalty and patriotism of the devoted friends of the Union in that district, among which was the following:

Resolved, That the recent attack upon the President by WADE and DAVIS is, in our opinion, ill-timed, ill-tempered, and ill-advised, carrying great and undisguised joy to rebel camps in the South and rebel sympathizers in the North, and to the Union cause can be productive of evil and only evil; and inasmuch as one of the authors of said protest is a citizen of this Congressional District, and indebted in no small degree to our friendship for the position he now occupies, we deem it a duty, no less imperative than disagreeable, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto, our unqualified disapproval and condemnation.

The following proceedings thereupon took place, which we copy from the Cleveland *Herald*:

On motion of Mr. ISAAC COLE, of Portage County, the resolution condemning Messrs. WADE and DAVIS was laid aside for separate action, and the remaining resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The resolution censuring Messrs. WADE and DAVIS was then called up. Rev. J. E. WILSON, of Ravenna, moved to add that Hon. B. F. WADE be requested to resign his position in the United States Senate. A sharp and spicy debate followed. Mr. COLES objected to the passage of the amendment. Mr. T. H. WELLS, of Mahoning County, thought it wrong to ask Mr. WADE to resign. He had committed a grave error, but on seeing the disapproval of his conduct by this convention he would undoubtedly do better in future. He favored a mild censure.

Mr. R. A. GILLETTE, of Portage, was also against the amendment as being too harsh.

A very old man, Mr. DYMAN MILLER, of Huntsburgh, Geauga County, said all his four sons were in the army, and one of them was broken down, and if B. F. WADE or any other man gives aid to the rebels, he would go against him if it took his right arm off. [Applause.]

The amendment was then put and lost. The question was called on the resolution, but the floor was obtained by Mr. COLES, who went into an elaborate and vigorous defence of Mr. WADE.

Mr. GILLETTE, of Portage County, protested against Mr. COLES being considered as representing the sentiment of Portage County.

A sharp debate followed in which Mr. COLES took the principal part, speaking several times, and defending Mr. WADE with great pertinacity.

Mr. FITCH, of Ashtabula, also defended Mr. WADE, and urged the substitution of the resolution adopted by the Ashtabula Convention, which simply deplored the protest as an error on the part of its authors. The motion of Mr. FITCH was lost.

Another attempt was made by Mr. COLES to stave off the resolution, and he moved the adoption of the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That we are proud of our able statesman, Hon. B. F. WADE; that though we do not approve of the recent protest of WADE and DAVIS, yet we are willing to allow them honesty of purpose and intention.

This was lost by a large majority, and the resolution, as originally reported by the Committee, was adopted with but a few dissenting votes.

Official Orders and Announcements.

ORDERS RELATIVE TO THE SHIPMENT OF GOODS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 63.—1. All shipments of goods, produce, stock, merchandise and wares of every and all description, by railroad, water, wagon, or otherwise, into this State, or from any point in the State to any other point, are absolutely interdicted, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Permits for shipments will be given to persons of well known loyalty by Provost-Marshals of districts, which will endure for the period of four months, subject, however, at any time to revocation, and on these being presented to the carrier and registered, shipments will be made as heretofore. The Provost-Marshal of each district is directed to convene a Board of Advisers, five well-known citizens of the district, of unquestioned loyalty, respectability, and integrity, with whom he will advise, regarding the loyalty of applicants for permits; and in cases where there may be doubt regarding the loyalty of the applicant, the following oath will be administered by the Provost-Marshal, which will accompany the report and permit:

"I do solemnly swear that I have not, by word or action, given the slightest aid and comfort to the present rebellion, and that by conversation and action I will do all I can to discourage, discountenance and overthrow the rebellion, and will use all my influence to restore the authority of the Government of the United States over the States now in rebellion."

3. District Provost-Marshals will report the names of those selected as Boards of Advisers, and will report weekly to these headquarters all permits issued by them, and in cases where the prescribed oath is administered, a duplicate will accompany the report.

4. All permits for shipments from the City of Louisville will be presented to the Military Commandant of that post, to be countersigned and registered by him; and he will also forward, through the regular channels, a report of all permits so registered and countersigned by him, giving in every instance the name of the party having the permit, by whom and when it was granted.

5. All goods shipped or intended to be shipped in violation to this order will be seized, and the name of the owner, together with the value of the goods, will be reported to these headquarters for orders regarding the disposition of the goods; and commanding officers are directed to arrest and imprison any carrier or other person detected in shipping or carrying goods, unless the same are regularly permitted, as herein directed.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

The Draft and Changes of Residence.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 10, 1864.

Hon. Jas. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: I very respectfully submit the following for your decision: The Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, by hard work and liberality, has succeeded in nearly filling their quota, and I dare say will succeed in filling it altogether. A number of persons who have been enrolled in other wards, perceiving that the Fourth Ward is likely to escape the draft, are having their enrollment changed, and are moving into the ward. The question to be decided is: Can a man who has been regularly enrolled in one ward change his enrollment to another? An early answer will much oblige.

Yours, very respectfully, A. MADEIRA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Mr. A. MADEIRA, Pittsburgh, through Capt. J. HERRON FOSTER, Provost-Marshal, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania.

Circular 24 applies to districts, not sub-districts. No change *had better* be made in the enrollment of the sub-districts, on account of persons removing from one to another.

By command of the Provost-Marshal General.
R. I. DODGE.
Captain and P. P. Corps in charge of Pension Enrollment Bureau.

Gen. Washburn Sustained.

The subjoined letter, from the Prussian Ambassador at Washington, was written in reply to a communication from Memphis, complaining of Gen. WASHBURN's recent order respecting the enrollment of aliens:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following reply to your letter, read on the 27th of last month, regarding the present existing order compelling foreign citizens residing in Memphis to join the organization of the Enrolled Militia of the District of Memphis, or leave said district within twenty-four hours. After an audience with Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, in which he declared that he could not put any restrictions whatever, under the present existing difficulties in Memphis, upon the duties of Major-Gen. WASHBURN, in carrying out General Order No. 18, and therefore recognizes Major-Gen. WASHBURN as the highest military authority of the District of Memphis, firmly sustaining and supporting him, by compelling foreign citizens residing there to enroll themselves as members of the militia or leave the District within twenty-four hours.

(Signed) G. VON GRAWOW,
Prussian Ambassador.

To O. REINHAGEN, Memphis, Tenn.

COL. JAQUESS' VISIT TO RICHMOND.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes from Cape May, N. J., under date of Aug. 19:

"Col. JAQUESS, of Illinois, who had, with Mr. GILMORE, the recent interview with JEFF. DAVIS at Richmond, made a speech last night at the United States Hotel. It is noticeable not only for its plain, sturdy talk, but also as containing the ultimatum of the rebel leader, expressed by him to Col. [illegible] JAQUESS, and coming, therefore, with a directness and reliability which vouches for its truth. The speaker related the conversation with DAVIS substantially as it has been published, and it covers the whole ground of the peace question which is now agitating the public mind.

Col. JAQUESS and Mr. GILMORE expressed to DAVIS the desire of our people for an honorable adjustment of our difficulties; their willingness to extend an amnesty and every liberal measure on the basis of reunion. The answer of the rebel President was decided, that the only terms which the South would peacefully accept were, first, acknowledgment of their independence; second, restoration of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and the whole territory originally claimed, and the withdrawal of our armies therefrom.

The policy of the rebel Government is therefore declared and positive; and our people, in meeting this question of peace, must choose the alternative of continued and vigorous war or a separation such as the rebels claim.

CAPTURED FLAGS PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Col. T. C. DEVIN, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, (Acting Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, MERRITT's division,) under orders from Gen. MERRITT, presented on Monday to the Secretary of War two battle flags captured by this brigade at the battle of Front Royal, on the 16th inst., in which the Colonel was wounded. The flags belonged to KERSHAW's division and WICKAM's cavalry brigade, of FITZHUGH LEE's division. The Secretary expressed his gratification in acknowledging the numerous gallant and meritorious services of Col. DEVIN, of which he gave earnest by an appointment of Brevet Brigadier-General for gallantry in the field. The sergeant and privates whose prowess personally secured the colors were presented to Mr. STANTON, who courteously thanked them for their gallantry and directed a medal to be presented to each with his name engraven thereon. There have been but few actions on the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac wherein Col. DEVIN has not appeared conspicuous for courage, and we are gratified to learn that the merits of an officer who has participated in more than forty battles are appreciated by the Secretary of War.—*National Intelligencer.*

GEN. HOOKER AT THE STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE.—Yesterday was made memorable in the lives of the little orphan cadets at Col. YOUNG's Institute, at Suspension Bridge, by a visit from Gen. HOOKER. The General, who is spending a few days at the Falls, very gladly accepted an invitation to inspect the institute, and was evidently much pleased with it. He reviewed the boys in their military exercises very thoroughly and precisely, and complimented them in the highest terms upon their proficiency. He then addressed them in a very pleasant and touching speech, upon the proud heritage of honor which their fathers have left them and their duty to preserve it untarnished.

Before leaving he conversed with many of the little fellows individually, and found several whose fathers fought under his own leadership. Altogether the visit of the distinguished General constituted an event very long to be pleasantly remembered in the Institute.—*Buffalo Express, Aug. 23.*

THE NEW IRONSIDES.—All the stores having been put on the *New Ironsides*, she has been hauled out into the stream, and will sail in a few days. Her destination is believed to be Charleston. Her officers are: Commodore, Wm. Radford; Lieut. Commander, Robert L. Phythian; Surgeon, Edward Shippen; Assistant do., George A. Bright; Paymaster, George Plunkett; Lieutenants, H. J. Blake, H. B. Rumsey; Lieutenant U. S. M. C., A. B. Young; Acting Master, H. P. Conner; Acting Ensigns, Jno. W. King, Walter Pierson; Chief Engineer, Alexander Greer; Assistants, Wm. J. Reic, N. P. Town, W. S. Cherry, J. H. Hunt, J. K. Stevenson, A. H. Henderson; Gunner, William Cone.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 24.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R...s10	129
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. R.	112¾	300 do.	128¾
16,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s..C.	112¾	100 do....b10	128¾
65,000 do.	112¾	300 do.	129
5,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April..	111¾	100 do....s60	128
		100 Erie Railway....	109¾
58,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	95	200 do.	109¾
5,000 do.	94¾	100 do.	109¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s....	69¾	800 Reading R.	133
1,000 Louisville 6s Water Loan....	112	100 do.	133¾
		1000 do.	133¾
19,000 Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan....	116	400 Ill. Cen. Scrip....	128¾
		300 do.	128¾
40,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	48¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R...	85
10,000 do.	48¾	500 do.	85¾
10,000 do.	48	500 do....s10	58¾
3,000 Erie 2d M., '79.	132	200 Cleve. & Pitts....	110¾
2,000 Erie R. 5th M...	120	200 do.	111
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs...	116	100 M. S. & N. I. G.s30	144
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	106	100 Chi. & N. W....	53¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	136	200 do.	53⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	113	500 do.	54
1,000 Alton & T.H.In.	83	100 do....b30	54¾
15,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.	103	300 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87¾
1,000 T.&W. 1st M.Ex	103	200 do....b10	87¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d....	90	100 do....b10	87¾
7,000 P., Ft. W.&C. 2d.	114¾	800 do.	87¾
1,000 At.&G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div.	105	200 Cle. & Tol. R....	127½
		100 do.	127
10,000 Amer. Gold....	254¾	400 do.	126¾
40 Merch. Ex. Bank..	100	200 do....b30	128
30 Bank of Com'rce.	107	100 Chic. & R. I. R...	110¾
8 Metropolitan Bk..	116	200 do.	110¾
25 Cit.Gas,Brkl'nNew	120	400 do.	110¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr..b30	58	100 do....s10	110¾
400 do.	57¾	200 do....b15	110¾
50 do.	57¾	100 Mil.& P. Du C....	63¾
100 do....s10	57¾	100 do....b30	63¾
100 Quick. M. Co....	81	100 To. & Wab.R....	66
100 do.	82	300 P., F. W. & C....	111¾
300 do.	81¾	300 do.	111¾
300 Mar. Min. Co....	41	100 do....b30	112
100 Atl. M. S. Co....	172¾	100 do.	111¾
100 Wyoming V.C.Co.	52	300 do.	111¾
200 Copake Iron....	6¾	50 Alt. & Terre H....	51
30 Ash. Coal Co....	16	100 do.	59
10 Pacific Mail....	277	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr....	93
100 Hud. Riv. R....	128	200 Chi. & Mil. R....	80
300 do.	127¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110	500 Reading R....	134½
20,000 do.	109¾	600 Mich. Cen. R....	135
18,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.	112¾	500 M. S. & N.I.R....	86¾
500 Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & Apl....	111	200 Clev. & Pitts. R....	111¾
		400 do.	111¾
2,000 do.	111¾	100 do.	112
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	60	500 Ill. C.R. Scrip....	130
14,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.C..	94¾	1500 do.	130¾
10,000 Ohio & M. C....	49	300 Chic.&N.W.R....	54¾
5,000 do.	48¾	50 Chi.&N.W.Pref..	87¾
80,000 do.	48¾	400 do.	87¾
100 Quick. Min. Co....	82¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R...	111½
100 do.	82¾	100 do.	111
50 Bank of Comr'ce.	107¾	100 do....b10	111¾
200 Erie Railway....	110	200 Cle. & Tol. R....	128
100 do....b15	110¾	100 Mil. & Pr.du C....	64
200 do.	110½	850 P.,Ft. W.& C....	112¾
100 Hud. Riv. R...b10	129	100 Alt. & T. H. R....	60
200 do.	128¾		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1200 Erie Railway....	109¾	200 Ill. Cen. R......b3	129¾
700 do....s3	109¾	200 do....s3	129¾
500 do....s10	109¾	200 do....c	129½
300 do....b2	109¾	100 Chi. & R. Isl....	110¾
200 do....b10	110	100 do.	110¾
1100 Reading R....	134	100 do....bnw	110¾
300 do.	134¾	100 do....s3	110¾
400 do....s3	134¾	100 do....c	110¾
400 do....s3	134½	200 C. & N. W....	54¾
200 M. S. & N. I....s3	86	500 do....b3	54¾
1200 do....s10	86¾	100 do....s3	54½
200 do....s3	86¾	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr....	87½
200 do....c	86¾	100 P., F. W. & C....	112
200 do.	86¾	200 do.	111⅞
1000 do....s10	86½	20,000 O. & M. Cer..s3	48¾
100 Hudson Riv. R....	128¾	20,000 do.	48¾
100 do....s3	128¾	10,000 do....b10	48¾
100 do....s10	128¾	100 Cum. Coal....	57¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts....	111¾	100 do....s3	57¾
200 do.	111¾	500 Quicks. M. Co....	82¾
200 do....s3	111¾	100 do....b5	82¾
600 do.	111¾	100 do....b30	82¾
100 Clev. & Tol....	127	100 Mariposa M. Co..c	41¾
200 do.	127¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie Railway....	110¾	200 Chic. & N. W...b3	55
500 do....s3	110¾	300 do.	55
100 do....b3	110¾	300 Chi.& N.W.Pref....	87¾
700 do....s3	110¾	200 do....s3	87¾
200 do....b3	110¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C..b3	112¾
1500 do....b3	110¾	100 Chi. & Alt....	89
500 Hud. River R...s3	129¾	10,000 O. & M. C....	48¾
200 Reading R....s3	134¾	100 Chi. & Mil. R....	81
500 M. S. & N. I....b3	87	500 Cumb. Coal Co..b5	58¾
100 do....s10	86⅞	50 Quick. M. Co....	82¾
100 do.	86⅞	200 do.	88
500 do.	87	100 Mariposa M. Co.b3	42
500 Ill. Cen. R....	130¾	100 do.	42¾
100 do....s3	130¾	100 do....s3	42
100 Chi. & R. I. R...b3	111¾	200 do.	42
100 do.	110¾	100 do....b5	42¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

There is less peace talk on the Street to-day, and Gold and Exchange recovered one ℘ cent. of the sudden decline of yesterday. Some of the *short* sellers of Gold at 257@256 ℘ cent. earlier in the week, covered their contracts this forenoon at 254½@255 ℘ cent. The market subsequently went to 255½ ℘ cent. as against 254½ last evening. There is a good demand for Customs this week, as last, but this is qualified by the prepayments of the September and November Interest from the Treasury Office. The market for Bills on London for Saturday's mail is not yet established. The Gold rates are 108½@108¾ ℘ cent.; Currency rates 273@275 ℘ cent., and unsettled.

There is a fair request for Money at call at 7 ℘ cent. from the Stock Brokers, and a good offering of Mercantile paper at from 7 to 9 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The active employment of balances in the new 7-30 ℘ cents of the Government, and in Treasury Certificates, places the market at higher rates for Merchant paper outside of Bank.

There is a partial lull in the demand for the 5-20 United States Bonds, since the sailing of the *Persia* yesterday, by which opportunity most of the previous orders from Europe by the *China* were filled. A few parcels were offered to-day at 112½@112¾ ℘ cent., which attracted buyers on the Street in anticipation of further orders from Europe. The 6s of 1881 were firm, and so were the old 7-30 ℘ cents, due 1st of October, and convertible into 1881s. The demand for the new Gold-bearing 10-40s, at the National Banks, continues good on Government terms, which leave the cost of the Bonds, after the 1st of September interest is paid in Gold, at about 97¼@97½ ℘ cent. in Currency. These terms will probably be less favorable by 1@2 ℘ cent., after the 1st of September.

At the Stock Exchange the *Bearish* temper shown for nearly a week past against the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares was partially checked to-day, and the orders at the Board in the opposite direction were quite decided. After the early Board, there was a general rally of about 1 per cent. on the Railways, and this turn was maintained at the Second Board in the afternoon, and a further advance was made on Hudson River and some other of the New-York and Western Railways.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railway list left off firm:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	109¾	109¾	Mich. Central..	134	135
U. S. 5-20's....	112¾	112½	Mich. Southern..	85	87
N. Y. Central...	129	129	Illinois Cen....	128½	130¾
Erie....	109⅝	110½	Pittsburgh....	110⅞	111¾
Erie Preferred..	109½	110	Fort Wayne....	112	112¾
Hudson....	128½	129¾	Rock Island....	110	111
Canton....	34	34½	Reading....	133¾	134¾
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver....	81½	82¾
Toledo....	126½	128	Cum'land Coal..	55¾	58
Northwest....	53¾	55	Mariposa....	40½	42
Ohio & M. Certfs	48¾	48¾	N. West Pref....	86½	87⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Fourth National to-day declared the first half-yearly dividend, since its establishment in March, of *four per cent.*, payable 1st September. We hear that the net profits of the Bank, for the six months, are $354,000, or over *seven per cent.* on the capital of $5,000,000. This is understood to be exclusive of the current premium on $2,000,000 of United States 5-20s subscribed for at par and still held by the Bank:

New-York....	120	Commerce....	107½
Manhattan....	135	American Exchange.	116
Merchants'....	109	Continental....	102
Mechanics'....	112	Park....	138
Tradesmen's....	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s....	119	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	103½
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76..	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts....	102¾
Erie 2ds, '79....	131	Lac. & W. bonds....	111
Erie 3ds, '83....	131	Del., L. & W. 1sts....	116
Erie 4ths, '80....	120	Del. L. & W. 2ds....	123
Erie 5ths, '88....	120	Tol. & Wab. Ext....	102
Buff.N.Y.& E. 1sts, '77.	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds....	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69....	118	Gal. & Chi. extended..	120
Hud. R. 2ds S. F. '85....	131½	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	114
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72..	111	N. J. Central 1sts....	100
Mich. C. '69 & '72....	130	N. J. Cen. 2ds....	100
Mich. C. new. 1st....	140	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	117
Chi. B. & Quincy....	131	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2ds..	114½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3ds..	98
Pacific R. G'td....	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G....	63
Ill. Central, '75....	134	Chi. & Alt. S. F....	101
Al. & T. H. 2d In....	83		

The annual report of the Chicago and Burlington Road reports a gross traffic about 25 ℘ cent. in advance of the previous year, to wit, April 30:

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Freight....	$2,542,827	$2,979,016	$436,189
Passengers....	647,007	956,474	309,467
Mails and Miscell's	98,068	104,431	6,363
Total....	$3,287,902	$4,039,922	$752,020

On cost of Road and Equipment....	$14,059,081
Gross traffic, $4,039,922—yielded net....	1,939,162
The Funded Debt of the Company is....	$6,128,031
Share Capital....	6,571,100
Together....	$12,699,131
Undivided Income.... $1,026,093	
In Sinking Fund.... 546,461—	$1,572,554

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,394,025 51; including for Customs, $307,000; Payments, $1,780,081 54; on account of Loan, $248,200; balance, $21,821,972 59.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 11,926 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 51,220 bushels Wheat, 30,600 bushels Corn, 50,420 bushels Oats, 439 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,192 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots and $16 50 for Pearls. ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet yet firm. Java, 55c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c.@50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c.

COTTON—Is in less demand at former prices. Middlings, $1 88@$1 89 ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, chiefly on speculation, and prices of desirable lots, especially of extra State, have advanced about 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., the market, however, closing irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 25,800 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$10 35; poor to choice Extra State at $10 60@$11 25, chiefly at $10 75@$10 85, and 9,500 bbls. for October and November delivery within a range of from $11@$11 25, mainly at $11 25; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 90@$11 30 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western....	$9 75	@10 35
Extra State....	10 60	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 60	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 90	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 35	@13 50
Extra Genesee....	11 35	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri....	11 25	@13 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 2,100 bbls. at $11 35@$12 35 for poor to good, and $12 40@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, the latter now held higher, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand at firmer prices; sales 900 bbls. extra at $10 65@$12 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and lower, including fine and superfine, at from $9@$10 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, to-day, and as the demand has been limited, particularly for export, prices have declined 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 104,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $2 46@$2 52, the latter rate for choice New; Red Western, at $2 35@$2 46, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 36@$2 38; Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 35, and Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 35 ℘ bushel. Corn is in less request, at reduced prices; sales since our last, 68,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 65, closing at $1 62, for mixed Western, and $1 60 for unsound ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 85@$1 90 ℘ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 93c.@94½c., Western at 95c.@96c., and State at 94c.@95½c., cash, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ℘ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request and buoyant in price; 400 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at auction at 93c.@$1 12½ ℘ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited demand, our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 65@$1 68; No. 1 Lard at $1 75@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 53½c.@54c½.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@90c. free, and 86c.@87c. in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy and prices of New Mess have declined materially. The demand has been fair. Sales since our last, 6,750 bbls. at $38 75@$39 for New Mess and $37@38 for Old Mess; $38 for Prime Mess; $35 50@$37 for Prime. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., and 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales of 440 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard continues in active demand at advanced rates; sales since our last, 3,400 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c. Beef has been in fair request, at $22@$27 for Extra Mess; $16@$21 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; sales of 425 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℘ tce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 48c.@54c. for poor to prime, and 55c.@57c. for choice to fancy State, and 41c.@49c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 18c.@27c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their weekly report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, review thus: "The termination of the drouth noted two weeks since, and the fine rains that set in have continued. The grass in all parts of this State and the West is unusually fine for the season. The cows have recovered from the effects of poor and sparse feed, and there is now surety of an unusual fine and full make of Butter during September and October, both in this State and the West, that will come close to making up the deficiency caused by the dry season. The speculative feeling noted in our last still continues, and fabulous prices have been offered for fine Dairies for future delivery. The majority of the dairies in this State are, however, still held by the dairymen, who anticipate from 75c. to $1 ℘ lb. The crop of Butter may be, and no doubt is, a small per centage short of the make of last season, owing to the great increase of cheese factories, and the crop of Butter both in England, Ireland, and on the continent, is greatly reduced by a long-continued drouth, so that an unusually fine opening offers for the export of our surplus stock. But Butter is an article of daily consumption, and if our State dairymen and Western Butter packers hold their stock out of a really good market for extravagant prices, they are accumulating stock that must be consumed in a shorter period, and thus preventing the advance in prices that might take place, provided the market demand was fairly met, and the consumption of the article progressing. We note the fact that last year's crop was reported short. The report was credited, and Butter rose to an unprecedented price, although not our present ruling rates; and we note also that the seasons market closed in a panic, with a heavy surplus stock and heavy losses to holders. Messrs. J. & J. WEBB and Messrs. MILLER & HALLS, of London, England, in their advices of Aug. 13th instant, note that the drouth continues, and that Butter is wanted, and also that the tendency of prices is upward. The receipts of Butter during the past week have been light, and the demand for home trade and export has been sufficient to clear the market of all merchantable parcels. Fresh Pail Butters are in small supply, with unchanged prices. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—℘ lb....	58	@60
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—℘ lb....	55	@60
State—firkins—Yellow—℘ lb....	[illegible]	[illegible]
State—half-firkin tubs—℘ lb....	[illegible]	[illegible]
State—Welsh tubs—℘ lb....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western firkins—Yellow—℘ lb....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania—Yellow—firkins....	48	@50
Pennsylvania—Yellow—half-tubs....	—	@—
State firkins—Light colored....	45	@48
Western firkins—Light colored....	42	@45
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors....	40	@42

We have no change to report in the market for Cheese. The reports from Europe continue to be of a very favorable character, particularly for our finer grades. The transactions in Cheese during the week have been light, owing to the great firmness on the part of holders. We quote:

State Dairies, factory made, fine....	24@25½
State Dairies, factory made, fair to good....	23@24
State Dairies, extra quality....	22@23
State Dairies, fair to good....	18@21
Western Reserve, good to prime....	16@20
English Dairy—Eastern....	19@21
English Dairy—Western....	18@20
Pineapple....	18@21
Orange County, flat skimmed....	16@17

SALT—Sales have been reported of an invoice of Liverpool fine (MARSHALL's) at about $5 25, and 2,100 (small) sacks do. ground at $3 15.

STEARINE—Sales 20,000 lbs. choice at 28c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at advancing prices. Sales since our last, 1,370 hhds., including Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 21c.@26c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request, at 24c.@29½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 82,000 lbs., at 19½c.@19¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Are in good demand and quite buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 83@$1 85 ℘ gallon, the market closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—Engagements for Liverpool included only 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,600 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 12,000 hhds. Staves at 70s.; also, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Prussian brig, with 10,000 bushels Wheat at 6s. For Havre, 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. For Hamburg, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Erin....	Aug. 27..	New-York....	Liverpool
Hansa....	Aug. 27..	New-York....	Southampton
Asia....	Aug. 31..	Boston....	Liverpool
Kedar....	Aug. 31..	New-York....	Liverpool
Teutonia....	Sept. 3..	New-York....	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6..	New-York....	Liverpool
China....	Sept. 7..	New-York....	Liverpool
Pennsylvania....	Sept. 10..	New-York....	Liverpool
America....	Sept. 10..	New-York....	Southampton
Lafayette....	Sept. 14..	New-York....	Havre.
New-York....	Sept. 24..	New-York....	Southampton
Bremen....	Oct. 8..	New-York....	Southampton
Hansa....	Oct. 22..	New-York....	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania....	Aug. 16..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Edinburgh....	Aug. 17..	Liverpool....	New-York.
America....	Aug. 17..	Southampton..	New-York.
Jura....	Aug. 18..	Liverpool....	Quebec.
Europa....	Aug. 20..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Kangaroo....	Aug. 20..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Hecla....	Aug. 23..	Liverpool....	Halifax.
Scotia....	Aug. 27..	Liverpool....	New-York.
New-York....	Aug. 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
Arabia....	Sept. 3..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Persia....	Sept. 10..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Bremen....	Sept. 14..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa....	Sept. 28..	Southampton..	New-York.
America....	Oct. 12..	Southampton..	New-York.
New-York....	Oct. 26..	Southampton..	New-York.
Bremen....	Nov. 9..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hansa....	Nov. 23..	Southampton..	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....	5 A. M., 1:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Erie Mail....	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way....	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island....	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....	4 P. M.
North Mails....	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way....	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at....	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts, which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO AND PIPES FOR THE SOLDIERS.
Subscriptions in money or contributions or gifts of tobacco and pipes will be received for the army by E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st., or J. T. VAN VLECK, banker, office of Messrs. Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., No. 8 Broad-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered Black Lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works No. 12 Soho square, London.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,[illegible] for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. [illegible], 1863, in the name of Cameron & Co. The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate. Application will be made for a new certificate. The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our forces still maintain their position on the Weldon Railroad, a large portion of which has been effectually destroyed. No engagement, up to latest advices, had taken place since Sunday. The enemy, as if in despair of recovering possession of the road, have fallen back to their lines, which they are busily engaged in strengthening. Richmond papers acknowledg a heavy loss in the engagement of Sunday, but claim to have taken a large number of prisoners. Gen. WARREN has advanced his line a mile in the direction of Petersburgh.

The news from the Middle Division is important. Yesterday morning it was discovered that a considerable portion of the enemy's force had broken camp at Charlestown, and were marching in the direction of Leetown. A strong detachment of cavalry, under command of Gen. TORBET, was immediately sent out to ascertain the design of this movement. Our cavalry struck their line about a mile beyond Kearneysville, and, after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. Our loss was small. At latest advices the fight was still in progress. This spirited skirmish may possibly be the prelude to a general engagement.

There is no further intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN'S army. A few additional particulars are given of Gen. FORREST'S astonishing raid into Memphis, which show the cruelty of the rebel raiders.

Our files of Richmond papers are as late as the 22d, and we give elsewhere copious extracts of late and interesting intelligence received by them. The Richmond and Petersburgh papers give full accounts of the fighting last week for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, and claim in their usual extravagant style decisive victories, though they repeatedly confess that our forces were still in possession of the railroad, and they make no effort to conceal the great necessity of dislodging them. Of the fight of Sunday, in which the rebels were so terribly repulsed, they profess to have no reliable intelligence. EARLY'S movements in the valley are extravagantly set forth, and victories claimed at points where no battles have been fought. Rebel accounts from EARLY are as late as the 17th, but they do not seem to know of the thorough defeat of their cavalry by CUSTER at Front Royal. As to MCCAUSLAND'S defeat at Morefield, they finally let a portion of the truth squirm out. The utterances of the Georgia press show what great hopes are entertained of the success of WHEELER'S raid. It is evident that it is the great and decisive effort which the rebels have been waiting for, to compel SHERMAN to get into that trap they have been talking of. How miserably they will be disappointed. The papers have nothing important from Mobile.

The discussion of the peace question by the Richmond papers is very significant, as going to show that the rebels have greater hopes of consummating their ends through such means as the Chicago Convention, and the hoped-for failure of the draft, than they have through any successes of their arms. They at last acknowledge that the people of the South are heartily sick of the war, and want peace, but warn them against listening to any such syren's song from the North. An early exchange of prisoners is predicted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Comptroller BRENNAN opened proposals for a county loan, yesterday, of $946,700, to extend to 1880 and 1881, at 6 per cent., for the redemption, on Sept. 1, of the "Soldiers' Substitute Relief Fund Bonds," issued in August of 1863, the new bonds to be entitled "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds." Nineteen bids were given by thirteen different parties, and the united sum of their bids was only $227,200. Of this amount $134,000 were offered at par, and the remainder at premium rates of from 1-20th of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. The Comptroller deferred stating action on the bids till to-day. It is probable that nearly the whole loan will be readvertised. The many calls for money from New-York on county and town bounty bonds now being made, at 7 per cent. interest, for counties and towns in the vicinity of New-York, is supposed to be the cause of our loan failing to be taken yesterday. The savings banks, (of which only one bid yesterday) are also supposed to be prevented from bidding for it, by the withdrawal of deposits for investment in the new National seven-thirties.

FRANZ MULLER, the alleged murderer of an English banker named BRIGGS, was brought before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday, for examination under the Extradition Treaty, as a fugitive from justice. The case was adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock, in order to allow prisoner time to consult his counsel.

A convention of editors and proprietors of weekly newspapers, in Western and Central New-York, was held on Monday in Rochester, which was largely attended. D. D. T. MOORE, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, was called to the chair, and EDGAR PARKER, of the Geneva *Gazette*, appointed Secretary. The principal business of the convention was the adoption of a tariff of advertising and other prices suited to the times. A large advance in all departments of advertising was agreed upon, and also of fifty per cent. for job work.

Last week, says the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, a number of cannon were shipped from Reading to New-York, and upon their arrival it was found that five had been spiked on the way—two or three so effectually as to necessitate the boring of new vents. So well known has this source of mischief been since the outbreak of the war that it has been deemed essential, for many months, to send a special agent on the train with every lot of cannon shipped eastward from this point, and we presume the practice is still maintained. No effort should be spared to ferret out the persons concerned in thus injuring the national cause, and, when discovered, their punishment should be in some degree commensurate with their offence.

A wealthy gentleman in New-Jersey, a few days since, enlisted as a substitute a stalwart and patriotic Canadian, paying him $800, and expending a considerable sum for an outfit. When they parted the recruit promised, at the request of his principal, to write at the first opportunity. The gentleman was a little surprised at receiving a letter from his man dated Quebec, informing him that his money had enabled the substitute and his wife to set up a corner grocery, and that they were doing well, and if his patron would give him a call he should have a drink gratis.

The Peekskill *Democrat* says that one day last week three sharks, the largest measuring over five feet in length, were captured in the Hudson River, near Underhill's Point, Westchester County. They were of the cannibal tribe, regular man-eaters, and there are probably more of the same sort raiding up and down the river, seeking whom they may devour.

MATTHEW TOOHEY, JAMES TIERNEY and DANIEL HALLAM, alias Hallanan, were tried in Toronto a few days since, charged with enticing two soldiers of the Sixteenth Regiment to desert to the United States. Their case was referred to the Assizes.

There was less Peace-talk in Wall-street yesterday, and Gold and Exchange recovered one per cent. of Wednesday's decline. The Government securities keep firm, and the Railway Stocks improved 1@2 ₱ cent. at the Stock Exchange.

Flour advanced slightly yesterday, influenced by the light receipts, and the prevalence of an active demand, mainly speculative. Wheat and Corn, on the contrary, were depressed, and quoted down 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were in fair request, but at irregular prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hops, Leather, Sugars, Molasses, Teas and Whisky. The Freight market was quite dull, and rates declining.

Grant's Campaign and Copperhead Perversions.

It has been said that the wolf when learning to read could make nothing out of the letters but *lamb*, whatever other words they might form. Copperheads have a similar inaptitude. Whatever the military situation, they can never make anything of it but failure. It would seem as if failure were their very meat and drink, and as if their whole heart were constantly set upon it.

Here, for instance, is the campaign of Gen. GRANT against Petersburgh. It is two months since he first moved across the James River, and made that city his objective point. From the beginning the Copperhead journals have had no good word for it, and the last month they have virurently decried it. At last, a fortnight ago, in sight of certain new movements of Gen. GRANT, they on the instant converted them into proofs that Gen. GRANT himself had given up the campaign, and that he was going to withdraw his troops to the Potomac. For days they reveled in gibes and sneers. Of course, they could not venture exultation outright, but they made it plain to everybody that they had neither heart to wish nor eyes to see anything but failure. The public now pretty well understand what that "failure" is. The great object of the campaign is secured completely. Petersburgh, in itself, has not the slightest strategic importance. All that gave value to it was the great Southern Railroad, which passes through it, and which is the great cardiac artery to the heart of the rebellion. The successful seizure of that railroad just south of Petersbugh, accomplished by the army movements which were interpreted by the Copperheads into an abandonment of the campaign, has splendidly crowned all of Gen. GRANT'S work for the last two months. By preventing that transit by which Gen. LEE'S army at Richmond has hitherto been enabled to throw itself upon any threatened point so quickly, it puts the country from the James River far down into North Carolina completely within Gen. GRANT'S future control. The great circuit involved in the transfer of troops by the Danville road to the West, forbids all such rapid transfers of troops to and fro as have hitherto given Gen. LEE his chief defensive strength. But the grand advantage which will result from the gain of this railroad will be the direct pressure produced by it upon Richmond itself. It deprives the rebel capital of all connection with the body of the "Confederacy," except by a single line of railroad, and that notoriously one of poor construction, and upon which Gen. WARREN, we learn, is already making demonstrations. Even were GRANT not to make another aggressive movement, but simply hold his present position, it is doubtful whether LEE would be able to maintain his army in Virginia through another Winter, with no other means of external supply than what this slender Danville Railroad can afford. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Gen. GRANT'S last success.

From the commencement of the campaigns this Summer, the rebels at home, and the rebel sympathizers abroad, have systematically flouted at them as simply so many mad marches to slaughter. This perversity was malicious enough, doubtless, but there was a good deal of human nature in it. The campaigns being directed against the rebellion, of course would get plenty of contumely from the friends of the rebellion. But as for these Northern Copperheads, they do not admit that they are the friends of the rebellion. They profess to be for the National cause. In a certain sense they doubtless are. We would not willingly believe that there is a man in the broad North who would not prefer the preservation of the nation to its destruction. How is it, then, that we see this propensity in the Copperheads always to misstate the present, and miscalculate the future, when treating of our military operations? How happens it that, though they will not consort with the rebels, they yet so closely assimilate with them in this spirit?

There is no way of explaining this, but in the fact that the Copperheads are full of the worst spirit of faction. They feel that the failure of our arms would tend to bring the Administration into discredit, and thus they do their best to give the aspect of failure to every movement of our arms. It matters not that the national cause itself suffers by thus darkening its prospects. It matters not that the skill of our Generals and the prowess of our soldiers are not only ignored, but positively belied. Care is had for only the one object of making the Administration unpopular. It is difficult to say what public dishonor or disaster would not be welcomed, if it made, in any measure, against the Administration. It is not too much to say that some, at least, of the Copperheads would be glad to see every national soldier driven back to the Susquehanna and the Ohio, if the defeat of President LINCOLN at the next election could thereby be secured. It is not necessary to give this spirit the name of positive treason. We don't call it so, for it may coexist with a certain sort of good will to the nation. Its crime is not that it deliberately seeks to ruin the national cause, but that it makes the success of that cause subordinate to party success. So far as this falls short of treason, we freely give the Copperheads that extent of credit. But whatever difference there is between such faction and treason is simply the difference of manslaughter from murder—the absence of malice prepense and aforethought against the victim. But no difference in motive can make any difference in the result. In either, if unchecked, the nation will alike find its death.

The New Policy of England—Philosophy of National Power.

The formal withdrawal of England from all active share in the management of European politics, and the formal declaration of the Government, with the approval we will not say of the people, but of the "governing class"—that is, the middle class—that she will henceforward, in no case employ force except in self-defence, have a greater significance than most people accord to them, and seem to be the beginning of very extensive changes in the distribution of power among the commonwealth of nations. We in America have for the last four years been so busily engaged in singing the praises of national debt, that we have almost forgotten that the question has two sides, and that there is a good deal to be said on both. A moderate national debt is unquestionably of great value in consolidating a nation with a strong tendency to disintegration, such as Great Britain was a century and a half ago; but there is a point at which the burden may become so great as to partially paralyze the national energies, and lower that mysterious something, which for want of a better name we call *vitality*, and bring on gradual decay. Of this effect of a large debt there could not be a better illustration than Holland, and England seems very likely to furnish another. Holland incurred enormous liabilities, both in the struggle with Spain, afterward with England and Louis XIV., and came out of the ordeal victorious and glorious indeed, but owing so much that she had the cruel alternative presented to her of either surrendering the proud place among nations, which she had won by her valor, or else of breaking faith with her creditors. To her eternal honor she chose the former, shouldered her debt manfully, put on all the taxes the population could possibly bear, and sunk at once to the rank of a third-class Power. She owes now ninety millions sterling, with a population of about two millions, and a soil which has long ago reached the limit of its productiveness—in other words, forty-five pounds a head—while Great Britain does not owe over twenty pounds a head. The Dutch meet the interest on this sum by untiring industry and frugality, and by diligent use of the enormous capital accumulated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but they can do nothing more. They have lost all weight in European councils, and preserve their independence mainly by a vigorous and careful neutrality.

It looks very much at present as if a similar fate was impending over Great Britain. Enormous as her revenue is, it is barely sufficient to support the expenses of the peace establishment, or, in other words, an army and navy sufficient, and barely sufficient, for defence, but not actually engaged in hostilities. The refusal of the Ministry to interfere on behalf of Poland and Denmark was expressly based on the weight of the public burdens, and the danger of increasing them by embarking in an armed struggle—a confession which is, of itself, likely to prove fatal to her influence on the Continent; for, in the present state of the world, unfortunately, the whole difference between what is called a first-class Power and a second-class Power lies in the difference between the armaments they are able *to carry into the field*. The time will possibly come when nations possessed of very little brute force will exercise great influence in "the parliament of man," owing to their reputation for conscientiousness and disinterestedness; but even if that time had come now, England would not gain much by it, inasmuch as, for some reason or other, her reputation on these points does not stand high with foreigners.

There are, too, in the horror of war and bloodshed affected by the English at the present day, strong symptoms of a consciousness of incipient decline. When a Power whose military annals are so glorious, whose drums have been heard round the world, and which numbers MARLBOROUGH, NELSON and WELLINGTON on the roll of its heroes, begins to shudder at the clash of swords, talk of "fighting for empire" as insanity, and heap honors on such persons as Capt. SEMMES—it may possibly indicate a prodigious advance in practical Christianity, but it unquestionably indicates, also, the decline of that national spirit, by which only national greatness can, in the existing state of the world, be maintained, however it may have been acquired.

There is in many of the articles and speeches on the horrors of the American and Danish and Polish, and in fact of all wars, which one may any day read in the English papers, a striking and significant resemblance to the yearnings for universal peace which were heard in Rome toward the close of the reign of AUGUSTUS, when the langnor which was at last to prove fatal just began to steal over the empire. Speaking of the acquiescence with which the Romans beheld the universal peace which then seemed about to envelop them, MERIVALE says:

"The grandeur of this new and strange idea made a deep impression on their imaginations. Some faint sighs for rest may be heard in the philosophy of LUCRETIUS, but the poetry of the Augustan age echoes with jubilant strains at its supposed attainment. *Oh! who was the first to forge the sword of war? How brutal, how truly iron-hearted was he!* Such were the complacent declamations of the friends of peace, recited or sung before admiring audiences and wafted from province to province. The transition of the Roman mind from aspirations of unlimited aggression to views of mere repression and control was sudden, but it was not the less permanent. Henceforth the policy of the Government, or the ambition of princes might sometimes dictate an attack, but the people evinced no disposition for conquest, and would scarcely rouse themselves to avenge a national dishonor. Let the wild tribes of the exterior, the outside barbarians, [anglice 'the New-York mob,'] be taught to respect the majesty of the empire; let them be satisfied that she meditates no assault on them, let them receive from her hands the pledge of safety and tranquility."

Representative Recruits — Satisfactory Results.

A most respectable number of wealthy citizens, exempted from the draft by age or from other causes, have responded to the appeal of the Provost Marshal-General, and are now represented in the National army by sound, strong, fighting men. The success of the appeal, indeed, is described by a Washington authority as "astonishing." To give emphasis to the high satisfaction and approval with which the military authorities regard this most grateful mode of recruiting the forces in the field, the Provost-Marshal has provided a diploma in appropriate form which certifies to the patriotic conduct of the citizen who furnishes a representative recruit. The text of this diploma runs as follows:

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Whereas, ——, of ——, in the State or District of ——, a citizen of the United States, not being required by law to perform any military service, has voluntarily, and at his own expense, furnished a ——, of ——, in the State of ——, as a REPRESENTATIVE RECRUIT, to serve in his stead in the military forces of the Union, he is, in accordance with the foregoing order, entitled to this official acknowledgment of his disinterested patriotism and public spirit.

JAMES B. FRY,
Brigadier-General and Provost-Marshal-General.

There are at least a hundred thousand citizens of the exempted class in the loyal States, on whom the business of procuring the services of a representative recruit would impose no extraordinary financial sacrifice. We mean, there might readily be found that number who have the means and the taste to purchase luxuries every year which would very much exceed in cost that of procuring a serviceable recruit for the Government. And it may be questioned whether an intended heirloom half as well worth preserving as this simple certificate of representative military service, could be secured for ten times the outlay in mere money. The citizen exempted from over-age might take to the field himself, as many have done, and win a commission or a sword by brave and honorable personal service. But second only to the service thus rendered, and the honors thus won, are those which appertain to the citizen who finds another to volunteer in his stead.

One hundred thousand willing recruits thus provided before the crisis of the Fall campaign, and distributed among the veteran regiments now in the field, would be worth more than half a million of sullen conscripts, pressed into the service to nurse the grievances of an untoward fortune.

The Operations on the Upper Potomac

There is a correspondence as to time between the operations of the army under Gen. GRANT'S immediate direction, and the backward march of SHERIDAN from Strasburgh to Charlestown, which would seem to indicate that there were other reasons for the retrograde movement than those that have appeared upon the surface. It will be noticed that it was *before* the divisions sent from LONGSTREET'S corps to the support of EARLY appeared at Thoroughfare Gap, that SHERIDAN'S train was ordered back to Winchester.

The fight between our cavalry, under WILSON and CUSTER, and LONGSTREET'S men took place on Tuesday, the 16th. The train was ordered back early on Monday morning. MOSBY, it is true, had made his appearance at Snicker's Gap on Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 18th and 14th. But it is absurd to suppose that the ordering of the principal army train to Winchester had any relation whatever to the small plundering successes of the rebels on the previous day at Berryville.

Nor is the order for a march toward the Potomac explained by looking at the report of SHERIDAN'S operations at and around Strasburgh. The rebels were found mainly posted behind earthworks of considerable strength on Fisher Mountain; but our army was not allowed sufficient time even to reconnoitre the position before the backward march was begun. A detachment of our troops charged with erecting a signal station had been captured on Monday. And that was the most considerable event of the march up the valley until the appearance of the rebel reinforcements on the succeeding day, when, so far from SHERIDAN suffering any reverse, our cavalry gained a decided advantage.

And yet, again, SHERIDAN'S retreat was as orderly and scarcely more hurried than his advance. There is nothing to show that the engagement of Sunday last, which began two miles from Charlestown and extended to Summit Point, near Martinsburgh, was more than a sharp skirmish between a portion of EARLY'S force and the advanced portions of our line, after SHERIDAN had taken up his position with his face once more to the enemy. Everything, in short—including the report that our army has now thrown up a strong line of intrenchments—points with more or less directness to the conclusion that the Lieutenant-General ordered and directed the whole movement which brought the reinforced army of EARLY as far from Richmond as possible, while the operations which have given us permanent possession of the Weldon Railroad were conducted to a successful conclusion.

On any other theory than this we should fail to find a meaning in any movement of SHERIDAN'S since he left Harper's Ferry, on the 9th day of the current month. In view of WARREN'S achievement on GRANT'S extreme left, the matter becomes comprehensible enough. EARLY has gained nothing in plunder by following SHERIDAN to Charlestown. He has to give battle to a powerful and thoroughly-organized army, on ground of its own choosing, before he can venture across the river, and he has made the immediate task of Gen. GRANT comparatively light.

Printing Rebel Lies.

One of our readers has clipped from Tuesday's TIMES, and inclosed to us, an article which we copied from a Georgia paper, making preposterous statements about the capture of Gen. STONEMAN'S troops, and accusing the gallant General of cowardice; and he indignantly asks us, "Why do you continually copy such things from rebel papers without comment? Many a person reads them and supposes they are true, because the TIMES gives *no denial* of them."

Now, there are many and various reasons why we, in common with the greater part of our cotemporaries, copy such stuff from rebel papers without denying its truth. Firstly, when the rebels indulge themselves in statements about matters of fact, we have, nine times out of ten, given the actual truth in the case beforehand, from our own correspondents, so that the careful reader is able to correct the rebel falsehoods for himself. Secondly, when the rebels indulge themselves in rhetorical balderdash, or accuse the generals, soldiers, and people of the North, individually and in the mass, of cowardice and cannibalism, we have no intention of proving our valor or Christianity by perpetually asserting our possession of them. Thirdly, there is a class of rebel false assertions on matters of fact, which we copy from time to time, but which we find it quite impolitic to correct. Thus the Confederate rebel papers asserted in May last that GRANT crossed the Rapidan with 220,000 men, when, in fact, his entire infantry force was something less than *half* of that; and about the same time English rebel papers asserted that he lost 105,000 men in the campaign, which was pretty nearly his entire force, and the loss of which would have left him without any army whatever. But still, for very obvious reasons, we did not see proper at the time to correct these falsehoods of the rebels on the James and the Thames, and give the whole truth in the premises. Had we given the precise facts, Mr. "A. B. A." would have been wiser, but so would Gen. R. E. L.

On the whole, newspapers in this as in many other matters, must trust a great deal to the intelligence of their readers; and if, after the innumerable exposures of rebel falsehoods which we *have* made during the last three years, there are still many persons who swallow their lies and bosh, because we do not always, in each particular instance, contradict them, we fear that these are persons for whom we might write forever in vain.

The Great Monument to Columbus.

[*Translated from Spanish Journals.*]

"SPAIN TO CRISTOBAL COLON"
(COLUMBUS.)

The above are the words on the great monument that Spain is about to erect to the memory of one of her greatest sons.

The statue is to be erected at the Straits of Gibraltar, and will be 50 metres in height. A great globe of stone will form the base of it, with the words "*plus utra.*"

The relief of these words will form a ramp or ledge, at the foot of the rear façade of the pedestal, running up by the interior of it, and by the left side of the statue. This ramp begins in the rear part of the globe, resting on a landing place 15 meters square, which has on each side a slab holding up great lions of bronze. Morticed in the globe at a certain height there is a marble tablet, with this inscription upon it in gilt bronze letters:

"Spain to CRISTOBAL COLON,
In the reign of ISABEL II,
18—."

On the front façade of the pedestal, on which COLUMBUS rests the inner tips of the four fingers and thumb of his left hand, is seen the coat of arms of the Catholic Kings. On the exterior lateral front are the attributes of these monarchs; and on the rear side, this inscription:

"To CASTILE and LEON,
A new world gave COLON—
In the reign of Queen ISABEL II.
12th October, 1492."

The statue of COLUMBUS has the face turned toward the earth, with the arm and hand of the right side extended toward the ocean, as if saying, "You can go farther." The attitude is dignified; and on the forehead of the famous Genoese shines genius—faith in the idea—and the force of perseverance to realize it.

Release of Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr.

Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., was yesterday released from Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of War.

CLASSICAL AND ENTERTAINING.—"Carl Benson" of course comprehends that when our learned correspondent "F. L." in the article on Military Honor, which we published last Saturday, spoke of EPAMINONDAS "shouldering his musket," the phrase was used, as the context showed, only in a soldierly and somewhat grim humor. In the same sense, the same paragraph spoke of EPAMINONDAS as a "common grenadier," as a soldier who was denied the "three-starred shoulder-strap" and the "Marshal's *bâton*," and also as a "Field Marshal," when, in fact, in his day there were neither "shoulder-straps," "Marshal's *bâtons*," nor "grenadiers." And no one in the wide world knew all this better than the erudite writer who used the phrases and figures.

The discovery of "Carl Benson" that EPAMINONDAS "never shouldered a musket," must be looked upon, in fact, as one of those bits of bantering and hypercriticism with which scholars attempt to enliven the tedium of their existence.

"Carl Benson," in his remarks of yesterday, had a very good hit at CÆSAR'S wife, but his note has called forth from a correspondent another story, which we give:

"I was once at a dinner, at which a friend spoke of his former servant *Calvin*. Not remembering this person, I said: 'Calvin, Calvin, who was he? I do not remember him;' when a lady by my side gravely remarked: 'CALVIN, Sir, was a great Reformer; indeed, one of the greatest,' And she was the wife of a very distinguished man, too."

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—A man named TURNER starts to-day to walk 200 miles in the same number of consecutive hours, for the sum of $500. The feat is to be performed at JOE FLETCHER'S, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Walworth-street, Brooklyn. His task will terminate on Saturday week, at 8 P. M.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Reports of Negotiations With Richmond Unfounded.

NO PROPOSAL OF AN AMNESTY.

Terms on Which Peace May be Obtained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking toward negotiations for peace at present are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations or conversations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the rebels; nor has it any intention of sending commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or of negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled. But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point. He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Perhaps there never was a time, after a successful season and in the midst of general prosperity and well-doing, when the announcements of our publishers held out less promise of future performance. A universal quiet seems to have pervaded "the trade," who are perhaps more pleasantly employed in counting their past gains than in planning schemes for future profit. One reason for this is supposed to be the engrossment of the public mind by military and political events, but if this cause really operates, it is an unfounded one. Though contrary to what might be supposed the fact, all experience proves that the fiery baptism of a nation—its triumphant struggle with malign forces and influences, is the true spring-tide of its intellectual career, when thoughts and feelings are strung up to the height of tension and attuned in unison with the mighty contest. One undoubted reason for a lull in publishing is to be found in the uncertain operation of the new revenue measures now about to be carried into effect. The tax on books of five per cent. is understood to be levied on the whole amount of a publisher's sales, consequently one who does business to the amount of $500,000 will be called upon for a payment of $25,000. There are many complicated questions also yet to be determined, as to how far this tax conflicts with that already paid by the paper maker, binder, printer, &c., who are the actual manufacturers of the book, and until these are settled it is impossible to fix, with any certainty, the future price of a book. After all, the quiet may be more apparent than real. The Trade Sales are already in the field, and are making up large catalogues. Boston leads the way on the 23d of this month, New-York follows on the 14th, and Philadelphia on the 27th of September, and a lively trade may be anticipated when the conditions and costs of production are once fairly understood.

—Dr. A. P. STANLEY, the new Dean of Westminster, does not let promotion check the freedom of opinion of which he has always been the champion. In the new number of the *Edinburg Review* is a masterly article by him, reviewing the whole "Essays and Reviews" question, including the complicated series of legal and ecclesiastical proceedings that have vainly been awaked from long disuse for the condemnation of the writers. He regards the late decision of the Privy Council, acquitting two of the most obnoxious of them, and declaring that they have a perfect right to hold their opinion, even when members of the church, as an event to be rejoiced over by all, and a most happy and important epoch in the history of the English church and nation. He considers that the church naturally falls into three parties, known as the High church, the Low church and the Broad church, or as some one has wittily christened them, the Attitudinarians, the Platitudinarians, and the Latitudinarians; and that an attempt of any one of these parties to oust the others is proved illegal by the law of the land, and would, if successful, be destructive of the main purpose and most beneficial end of an established church.

—American writers are to be congratulated on the Vice-Chancellor's judgment in Messrs. LOW & CO.'S suit against Messrs. ROUTLEDGE, for protection against the pirated edition of *Haunted Hearts*, by Miss CUMMINGS. By it the principle is distinctly affirmed, founded on the precedent afforded by a judgment on the right to the music of one of BELLINI'S operas, that an alien can hold a valid copyright; that residence is sufficient to entitle an alien to such copyright, and that residence in a colony, as Canada, is as effectual for the purpose as a sojourn in the mother country. To many writers, as Mr. MOTLEY, Mrs. H. B. STOWE, Miss WARNER, and others whose rights have been regularly invaded, this will be very good news; and we imagine even of the less "sought-after" class, few will neglect so easy a precaution—as no one knows what a great success their next book may be; and we have repeated instances of writers, working in vain, like THACKERAY or Miss BRADDON, for years and years, before some happy accident causes a sense of their merits to burst at once upon the public. "Going to Canada" will no doubt be synonymous with preparing for publication; and "Do you visit Quebec shortly?" a delicate way of inquiring "Is your book nearly out?" Any Canadian of enterprise who should fit up a sort of literary "lying-in hospital," with a library of reference, steam presses for experimental proof-sheets, &c., &c., would certainly deserve the thanks of our literati.

—A paragraph is going about stating that WILLIAM CHAMBERS has just completed a "History of Publishers." This would undoubtedly be an interesting book, but it is, unfortunately, only a curious transmogrification of the real fact. Mr. CHAMBERS' book is a "History of Peebles-shire," his native county, and some one not knowing what to make of the uncouth word, has supposed it *Scotch* for "publishers," as the consonants in the two words are the same.

THE CAMPAIGN, ITS SUCCESS AND ITS MISTAKES

Changes of the Last Thirty Days—Movements of Grant, Sherman and Farragut—Blunder of the Shenandoah Valley.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

The public expectation was raised so high by the early successes of GRANT and SHERMAN, that, in the minds of many, there is an evident feeling of disappointment that the campaign is not now ended. Is that reasonable? Is a campaign, which involves on both sides the movement of a million of men and thousands of miles of country, to be ended in two or three months? Was it possible? *Time*, and much time, is required to bring great events to a close. Yet we have accomplished much, and much that tells with tremendous force on the rebels.

In the last thirty days two things have united to depress the feelings of those who are naturally skeptical, or little acquainted with the true state of facts. The first is, the rebel raids on Maryland and Pennsylvania, which, many people think, and think justly, ought not to have been allowed. The other is, that the armies before Richmond and Atlanta have seemed to stand still. Yet, *in fact*, we have accomplished a great deal, and most successfully, in the past month. Let you and I, reader, compare the positions in the last month, and see if we really have stood still. Let us take the matter up *seriatim*.

1. As to the *raids*. A month ago EARLY, BRECKINRIDGE and IMBODEN were roaming through Maryland and Pennsylvania, burning and robbing, up to the gates of Washington, with impunity. We will admit that it was most disgraceful on our part; but that business may be fairly presumed to be finished. At the same time, it is true that no event in the war has given intelligent men more distrust of the military capacity directing the army than this very event.

2. GRANT'S army, though apparently quiescent, has accomplished some very substantial advantage in its movement toward Richmond. If the movements are carried out in the proper manner, and with sufficient force, either Richmond or Petersburgh must fall, for reasons which need not be mentioned.

3. A month ago, Sherman had not crossed the Chattahoochee—at least, he had not completed the movement. Now, he is actually besieging Atlanta, and if his army be maintained at its present strength, (and at the rate of recruiting it can be largely reinforced,) Atlanta must fall with absolute certainty. In the mean time, *half the veteran troops of Johnson* have been destroyed, or put *hors du combat*. In the three great battles of the 20th, 22d, and 28th of July, the rebels lost (*hors du combat*) 26,000 men, according to their own statements, and the evidence before us shows that it could scarcely be less. We know that 4,000 rebel dead were buried; we took two thousand prisoners, and the ordinary proportion of wounded to dead would make the number equal to 26,000. Our losses in these engagements were scarcely 12,000. From the 19th of July to the 19th of August, the total losses on both sides, (including the losses of STONEMAN and MCCOOK,) were 14,000 Union and 27,000 rebel. The places of the veterans of HARDEE and POLK were supplied by the Georgia militia, who now lie behind the fortifications. In the meantime, SHERMAN has extended his right flank nearly on to the Macon Road, at the East Point Junction. If he succeeds in this, Atlanta cannot long be defended. A month, in SHERMAN'S army, has accomplished much.

4. FARRAGUT has accomplished a great naval exploit, which, if carried to its logical termination, will *prove fatal to the whole rebel strength west of Savannah River*. The reason of this will be apparent to those who will examine the geography of the country and the defences of Mobile. When Fort Morgan is reduced, (and even before,) the attack on Mobile can be made without encountering any very powerful batteries. It is not like Charleston at all. The vessels cannot pass up to Charleston without encountering the concentrated fire of enormous batteries. But no such batteries exist, or can be made in a short time, on the water side of Mobile. There are several batteries there, with heavy cannon; but they are weak, compared with those at Charleston. Mobile will be defended most desperately. In a military point of view, it is vastly more important than Richmond, for reasons which I will presently give. It *can* be taken, even with the fleet; and if it *can*, the idea of not doing it is most absurd. The capture of Mobile will give us *all of Alabama, all of Mississippi which remains to the rebels, and part of Georgia*. This results from the geography of the country. Mobile Bay is the outlet of large rivers, flowing both from the southwest and the northeast. The Tombigbee is navigable for steamboats to Aberdeen, in North Mississippi—200 miles. The Mobile and Alabama Rivers are navigable not only to Montgomery, but to Columbus, (Ga.,) and the Coosa is navigable to the border lines of Georgia. It is true these rivers are not navigable so far at this period of low water; but the rainy season is near, and the rivers will furnish the means of commanding the whole country from the Mississippi to Georgia, and by furnishing a new base for SHERMAN'S army will enable him to command the whole of Georgia. Besides all this, it will deprive the rebels of their most productive country, and the greatest body of their negroes. If, then, FARRAGUT is sustained by the Government, and accomplishes what he may accomplish, it will be a *fatal, irrecoverable blow to the rebel Confederacy*.

5. We have some *negative* advantages not small. The rebel army west of the Mississippi has been prevented from crossing. That army was counted on for the relief of Atlanta. So the great rebel raids which took place in 1862 and 1863, through Kentucky to Ohio, have been utterly defeated. The feeble attempt of MORGAN was crushed at once.

In fine, no man can candidly recount the events of even a month, without admitting that we have made a steady advance, and that the rebel strength is gradually, but surely, being exhausted. The enormous lies set forth by the peace orators at Syracuse and elsewhere, can only be equaled by the father of lies himself, and if a family likeness is to be taken as evidence, they are his legitimate children. We have half the entire rebel territory, and have destroyed more than half their strength, yet these men have the audacity to say we are not making progress. The time is not very far off when they will find the progress of events embrace *them* as well as the rebels, and they will call on the mountains and hills to hide them from coming ruin.

Now, for our blunders. They are sufficiently great to cause us to hang our heads in shame. See, for example, the Shenandoah Valley. Any one can see, that putting one army on the Potomac and another on the Rappahannock—the Shenandoah Valley and its Gaps—make what the boys call a *whip-row*. That is, an army on the east of the Blue Ridge can whip in and out of the Shenandoah Valley at its pleasure—if there be no sufficient force there to prevent it. Hence, one condition of an advance to Richmond was *to put a force in the Shenandoah Valley sufficient to prevent this cross movement*. It seemed hardly necessary for any one to say this, for it is obvious. But, here we have had, in *three successive years*, the rebel raids—large and small—through the Shenandoah Valley, and in all that time the Government seems never to have understood that *the occupation of the Shenandoah Valley was essential to a successful campaign in Virginia*. Hence it was that in my letters to the TIMES, I said, that if the march on Richmond was determined on, it would require *two armies*. When CROOK left the Kanawha Valley, and HUNTER went up the Shenandoah, I supposed the true plan was adopted; that they had large forces; that they would unite near Lynchburgh, take that place, and with an army at least 50,000 strong, would command all the railroads leading into Richmond. It all went on very well till HUNTER fell back from Lynchburgh, (according to the testimony of men in the army,) *when he might have taken it*; when LEE finding out that the army was not more than half the strength it ought to have been was enabled to send EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE to drive back HUNTER, and continue their raid into Maryland. Now this is a plain blunder of the director of military movements, whoever he may be. GRANT'S army at Richmond was large enough, but the army in the Shenandoah was not one-third enough. The whole fault was in mistaking and underrating the movement in the Shenandoah and Kanawha Valleys. Had they been properly made, Richmond would have fallen before this. How long shall we have such blunders? But let us stop. I have not the abilities of a military critic, still less the temper which induces the criticism. I leave fault-finding to others, while I look with hope on the still advancing, still glorious flag of my country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Mexican question, so far as the position of the State debt is concerned, remains unchanged. There is not the slightest foundation for supposing that a policy looking to the recognition of MAXIMILIAN'S Government has even been considered. Should that question arise during the present Administration, by reason of the acquiescence of the Mexicans in the new *régime*, so that the Empire of MAXIMILLIAN becomes a goevrnment *de facto*, the action of our Government will be taken according to facts as they then appear, without any violation of the true spirit of the much misunderstood Monroe Doctrine.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee held a meeting in this city to-day. All the members were present, except Mr. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, and Mr. SPERRY, of Connecticut.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals for flour were opened by the Commissary of Subsistence to-day. A large number of bids were put in at an average price of $13 50 per barrel.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: DAVID CARNEY, Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, hand; DANIEL W. DAVIS, Company M, Second Cavalry; WM. CIMMERMAN, Co. A, Fifteenth Artillery; JOHN W. ROGERS, Company E, Fourteenth Artillery.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Twenty-six deserters from the rebel army reached here this morning from the front, and after taking the oath of allegiance, were furnished with transportation North.

DISLOYAL CITIZENS ARRESTED.

Sixty citizens of Loudon County, arrested for disloyal and other offences, arrived here last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol by order of the Provost-Marshal.

THE PAY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages, bounty, and clothing allowances as the white soldiers, in accordance with the late decision of the Attorney-General.

THE UTE INDIANS.

Superintendent WHITELY has communicated to the Indian Bureau some interesting facts relative to the Ute Indians, numbering about 2,000 souls. These Indians have a treaty with the United States, and now give assurance of their friendship for the whites. This is an important fact, considering they are great warriors, and occupy the mining portions of Colorado. Their representatives left Washington favorably influenced with the kind treatment which they received. The good effects of bringing hither influential Indians of remote tribes, are seen in the conduct of the Utes.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $953,000, and to the 10-40 Loan, $486,450.

Stamp Tax on Receipts and Bills of Lading.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following decision of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has been published:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1864.

In order to avoid unnecessary delay and trouble at this time, collectors may, upon the parties giving the required bond, permit them to store their merchandise in their warehouses, without waiting for this office to approve the bond. That may be done subsequently.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

The Commissioner also decides that receipts for the delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dray receipts and all receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads or express companies. Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, to be transferred from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

It appears that the Commissioner, in deciding that receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads or express companies, are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, neglects to state which party is obliged to furnish the stamp, the shipper or the forwarder.

The forwarders universally refuse to receive goods unless the receipt accompanying them is stamped.

In signing receipts for goods offered for shipment the forwarders undoubtedly *issue* such receipts, and consequently ought to affix the stamp. A receipt given for money paid, exceeding the sum of $25, is universally stamped by the receiver of the money. Why, then, should not the forwarder stamp the receipts they sign for goods they forward?

In reference to the stamping of bills of lading, a reference to Schedule B, of the Excise Tax Law, shows as follows:

"Bill of Lading, or receipt (other than charter-party) for any goods, merchandise or effects, *to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place*, ten cents."

According to the decision of the Commissioner above quoted, dated 22d August, it appears that bills of lading for shipment of merchandise from any one port in the United States to another, are subject to a stamp duty of two cents. As the law provides for a tax only on bills of lading for goods shipped *to foreign ports*, it does not appear that domestic bills of lading are chargeable with any tax.

None ought to be charged, certainly, but it often happens that a bill of lading is given for a shipment of goods requiring, in some cases, not less than *fifty or more receipts*, each of which required a stamp of two cents.

J. R. H.

Aug. 25, 1864.

The Naval Enlistments.

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say a few words in respect to the filling of the quota in Jersey City.

If New-York City is to be allowed the number of her naval enlistments, then Jersey City craves the like allowance. If your quota is full and filled by such enlistments, then the quota of Jersey City is full, and filled in like manner.

LOYALTY.

The Governor of the Bahamas.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article published in Wednesday's TIMES, headed the "Bahamas and Blockade-Running," there are certain expressions in reference to CHAS. J. BAYLEY, Esq., C. B., late Governor of that Colony. Now, Mr. BAYLEY *has resigned* his Governorship, and passed through this place several weeks since to England. His successor has been appointed and duly gazetted.

It will thus be seen that your expressions as to "an upper house servant," &c., do not apply to the gentleman in question.

VERITAS.

Arrest of Franz Muller, the English Railway Murderer.

HE IS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED BY MR. DEATH, THE LONDON JEWELER, AND MATHEWS, THE CABMAN—FULL PARTICULARS OF HIS ARREST, HIS CONDUCT DURING THE VOYAGE, AND HIS APPEARANCE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS—HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE, AND SAYS HE CAN PROVE AN ALIBI.

As published in the TIMES of yesterday, the packet ship *Victoria*, Capt. CHAMPION, from London in thirty-eight days, arrived at Quarantine about 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, having on board FRANZ MULLER, the young German, who is charged with having, about two months since, murdered Mr. BRIGGS, a London bank clerk, a few miles out of that metropolis, while the two were riding together in a railway carriage.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the circumstances attending this diabolical assassination, the motives that led to the commission of the crime, the zealous efforts that were made by the police of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities in England, to ferret out and apprehend the criminal, or the means by which, at last, MULLER was traced to the ship *Victoria*, just as she was on the point of sailing for New-York. All these facts have been fully published, both in the English and New-York papers. Inspector TANNER, Inspector KERRESY and Sergeant CLARK, all connected with the Metropolitan Police of London, arrived here per steamer, two or three weeks since, they having been sent on for the express purpose of boarding the *Victoria* immediately upon her arrival in our harbor, and taking the murderer into custody. For the last fortnight, one or more of these officers, together with Mr. DEATH, the London jeweler, and JONATHAN MATHEWS, the cab man, have been stationed at Quarantine, Staten Island, momentarily expecting news of the *Victoria's* appearance off Sandy Hook, and ready to board that ship at the first opportunity. Late on Wednesday afternoon a telegram from Sandy Hook was received at the telegraph station at Quarantine Landing, that the *Victoria* was in sight. Immediate steps were consequently taken to board her, and at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, when the packet entered the waters of the upper Quarantine, the London Officers, accompanied by Officer TIEMAN, of the New-York Detective force, and Messrs. DEATH and MATHEWS, who went for the purpose of identifying MULLER, entered the Health Officer's boat, and, with the latter official, they all proceeded toward the *Victoria*. Upon boarding her, the detectives were very cordially met by Capt. CHAMPION, who informed them that he was aware of their business and for what purpose they had come on his ship. The Captain said that when he took a pilot, several miles outside of Sandy Hook, he was first made acquainted with the fact that he had on board the notorious railway murderer.

It seems that the London Detectives, immediately upon their arrival here, visited the office of the Sandy Hook pilots, and had directions issued to the effect that the pilot, wherever he might be, who boarded the *Victoria* on her inbound voyage, should say to the Captain that if MULLER was on board of his ship, he, Capt. CHAMPION, would be held personally responsible for his safe delivery in the City of New-York. Capt. CHAMPION states that from that moment he felt as though a very heavy responsibility was resting upon him. It would not do to let MULLER know that he was watched, or even suspected, and yet the Captain saw the necessity of keeping a strict watch over him, both by night and day. During the voyage MULLER appeared quite cheerful, and at times very sociable. He does not seem to have had the most remote idea that he could be tracked and followed across the Atlantic, and it was not until some time after the pilot boarded the ship that his suspicions were aroused, and he was suddenly started from his fancied security and led seriously to reflect upon the appalling condition in which he was placed. The illusion under which he had slept during his passage of the Atlantic was broken in this wise: When the *Victoria* was in the vicinity of Sandy Hook she met a small steamer containing a party of excursionists. The publicity given to the fact that MULLER, the English railway murderer, was expected to arrive by the *Victoria*, induced many on board the excursion boat to shout aloud, as soon as they saw the name of the ship, "How are you MULLER, the murderer?"

Upon hearing this cry, repeated several times, the Captain and others who were in the secret on the *Victoria*, noticed that MULLER gave a sudden start, as though an electric shock had passed through him. He walked nervously around the deck, all the time looking, first in one direction and then in another, as if calculating his chances of leaping overboard and swimming to the nearest hills, some of which were then in view. Capt. CHAMPION thereupon became still more anxious in regard to his charge, and the responsibility resting upon him, respecting the safe delivery of the fugitive in New-York. As the ship proceeded up the bay, MULLER was observed to grow more and more nervous and uneasy. Several times he asked questions of some of the officers and crew of the vessel, relative to the land which could be seen on either side—what kind of a country it was back of the hills? how far they were from New-York? if there were any large towns where there were telegraph offices before they got to the City, &c., &c. As might naturally be supposed, Capt. CHAMPION began to feel his responsibility getting a little too heavy to bear with comfort to himself. True, two trusty men were supposed to have their eyes constantly upon MULLER, but upon coming through the Narrows the offender might suddenly throw himself into the water, in the hope of swimming to the nearest land, or, if perchance he was sufficiently driven to desperation and despair, drown himself in the bay. The Captain therefore concluded to iron him, and place him in his own cabin, until he could deliver him to the proper officials in New-York. For this purpose he and some of his officers, all armed with revolvers, and having the irons secreted about them, were about to proceed to confine him, when a rowboat filled with men, and having the flag of the Health Officer flying in the stern, was seen approaching. When the detectives went on board, the Captain said he was never so glad to see officials on his deck before, and that he now felt relieved of a heavy weight of responsibility.

Pursuant to the suggestions of the police, the passengers were all so arranged that they could be seen by the persons whose business it was to identify MULLER, and the latter was without difficulty and almost instantly pointed out by Messrs. MATHEWS and DEATH as the man for whom they were in search.

MULLER was closely confined on board the ship until early yesterday morning, when a steam tug was chartered and he was conveyed to the City, and thence to police headquarters in Broome-street.

The officials had some conversation with him, and he answered a portion of their questions, but as a general thing he seemed very reticent. He said that he was entirely innocent of the crime of murdering Mr. BRIGGS on the railway, and that when his trial come on he would be able to prove that he was not on the train at the time; in legal phrase, he would prove an *alibi*.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, was the hour appointed for MULLER to appear before United States Commissioner CHAS. W. NEWTON, for an examination, pursuant to the provisions of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and England. Intelligence of the arrest and proposed examination of the English railway murderer, having been extensively circulated through the morning papers, at the hour named, a very large crowd had congregated in the vicinity of the United States Marshal's office in Chambers-street.

At about 2 o'clock the prisoner entered Marshal MURRAY'S office, in charge of Officers TIEMAN and FARLEY, of the New-York Detective force, and the English officers before named. The prisoner at times appeared much agitated and restless, often casting quick and nervous glances around the room and upon the officials and spectators there congregated. At 2 o'clock precisely, Commissioner NEWTON appeared, and made preparations to commence the examination in the United States District Court room. The British Government was represented by F. F. MARBURY, Esq., counsel to the English Consul at this port. The prisoner being called, was asked by the Commissioner if he was ready with his counsel. MULLER replied that he had no counsel and no money to employ any. At the request of the Commissioner, Ex-Judge BEEBE consented to look after the interests of the prisoner during the preliminary examination. In order to give Judge BEEBE time to learn the facts of the case, so far as it is possible to do so, Commissioner NEWTON allowed an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning.

FRANZ MULLER is, as any of our readers would know by the name, a German, and about 25 years of age. He is of medium stature, rather slim, with light hair, and fair skin. As he appeared yesterday morning in one of the private rooms of the detectives office, at Police Headquarters, he seemed very inoffensive and taciturn. To look at him, one would think he was about the last person in the world who could deliberately plan and successfully execute any very heinous crime. If he be guilty of having assassinated and murdered Mr. BRIGGS, as it is charged he did, one thing is very evident, viz.: he wholly lacks those faculties of secretiveness and shrewdness, the use of which would have enabled him to evade the officers of justice.

The police made a thorough search of MULLER'S person and baggage, immediately after taking him into custody, and among other things they found a gold watch and hat, both of which it is stated can be positively shown to have belonged to Mr. BRIGGS, at the time or just prior to his death.

Bids for a County Loan.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals for a loan of $946,700 on "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," to redeem the "Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds" of last year. The new loan is to bear 6 per cent. interest, and be paid in 1880 and 1881. The bids for it fell far short of the sum called for, amounting in all to $227,200. The Comptroller will decide to-day which of them he will accept, and what course he will take to dispose of the remainder of the loan. The numerous calls for county loans on county and town bonds, at 7 per cent. interest, just now being made upon the New-York money market, it is believed is the cause of the New-York County loan not being taken yesterday. The following are the bids given for it:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Chas. H. Redman	$5,000	101.05
Chas. H. Redman, executor	2,400	101.05
German Savings Bank	106,000	par.
Joseph West, executor	1,000	100.50
Claus Doscher	3,000	par.
E. L. Everitt, trustee	6,000	102.05
McKimm & Co	10,000	101.05
McKimm & Co	20,000	101.55
McKimm & Co	20,000	102.
Lorillard Fire Insurance Company	25,000	par.
P. White	2,000	100.05
David B. Crave	1,000	101.10
Winzer & Taller	500	100.10
Winzer & Taller	500	100.16
Winzer & Taller	500	100.21
Winzer & Taller	500	100.26
Winzer & Taller	500	100.31
Winzer & Taller	500	100.36
Winzer & Taller	500	100.41
Winzer & Taller	500	100.46
Winzer & Taller	500	100.51
Winzer & Taller	500	100.52
Winzer & Taller	500	100.53
Winzer & Taller	300	100.54
Charles Suydam	2,000	100.50
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	103.
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	104.
G. S. Robbins & Son	5,000	105.
W. H. Draper	3,000	102.05
Total	$227,200	

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.—The agents employed by the Aldermen and Supervisors of the various wards to revise the enrollment lists, with a view of finding out the actual amount of excess, are hard at work, and the result thus far promises to show an excess of about one-sixth on the whole enrollment, which, if allowed, would make the entire quota of the county a little over 6,000, instead of 7,800, as it is now. The revision of the Twentieth Ward lists has been completed, and shows 200 names enrolled of persons who, from over age and manifest physical disability, should not have been enrolled. The Aldermen expect to finish their labors during the present week, and the result will then be forwarded to Gov. SEYMOUR, who will present them to the authorities at Washington. The movement to enlist negroes in the disloyal States to fill the quota, which was started about three weeks ago, has turned out a failure. Seven agents were appointed, who went to various localities, but on their arrival they found that they were too late, the Eastern States having been there in advance of them, and they have all returned without accomplishing anything. Recruiting is not quite so brisk as it was, the average number of substitutes now received being about twenty per day, and the total number enlisted thus far to fill the quota of the County is about one thousand, which will leave over six thousand to be drafted on the 5th instant, should that event take place.

A DESERTER FATALLY SHOT BY A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE.—On Tuesday night last, United States Detective WM. JENKINS arrested in this City a soldier named ERNST BRAUER, on the charge of having been guilty of deserting from the Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers. The officer proceeded with his prisoner toward the Provost-Marshal's office, and when they came opposite No. 157 Chatham-street, BRAUER suddenly darted away, and, as is alleged, was on the point of escaping through a back door, when the detective ordered him to halt. No attention being paid to the order on the part of BRAUER, the official fired two shots from his revolver, neither of which took effect. The chase continued until they reached a kitchen in the rear of Mr. MULLER'S, and there JENKINS fired a third shot. The ball entered the back part of BRAUER'S head, inflicting a wound so serious that he died soon after being conveyed to the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held on the body this morning by Coroner RANNEY. Detective JENKINS was arrested, and handed over to Officer HUNTERFIELD, of the Fourth Police Precinct. He will be held to await the result of the inquisition.

MORE VETERANS RETURNED.—The Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers passed through this City yesterday afternoon, en route for Boston. This regiment entered the service three years ago with full ranks, it has been filled by recruiting twice since, so that their muster-roll contains over 1,500 names. They have served their entire time, and now return home but 130 strong, under command of Lieut.-Col. WHITE. They left 141 men in the field who had reënlisted. They have participated in many hard-fought battles, and their decimated ranks show that they have done their duty well.

THE ARMS RECENTLY SEIZED CLAIMED BY A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.—Mr. KIRPATRICK, a merchant doing business in Park-place, called on the Marshal yesterday morning to obtain possession of the revolvers recently seized by him. Mr. KIRPATRICK said that he sold the arms to a Mr. HARRIS, who stated that they were intended for the California market. He had been paid for a portion, which he had shipped to J. J. PARSONS, Indianapolis, but for the others he had not been paid. Marshal MURRAY informed him that the arms had been turned over to the military authorities, and that an application to recover them must be made there.

THE AMERICA SMUGGLING CASE.—Deputy-Marshal BORST returned from Philadelphia yesterday morning, having in custody JOHN C. OPPERSTELLA, charged with being engaged in smuggling goods on board the Bremen steamship *America*. The accused was locked up to await examination.

Union Hall,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

In answer to numerous inquirers, and in compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until Saturday, Oct. 1.

GRAND BALL ON FRIDAY, 2D.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Lyons Pure
OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,
by the dozen or barrel. This article is said to equal French Brandy, and at present cost of importation is sold at one-third the price.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

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MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair- PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., WARRANTED PURE IVORY, AT WELLING'S, No. 571 BROADWAY, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ELEPHANT.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 441 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Flowers and Insects, how beautiful, in the new Novelty Microscope, which is mailed (prepaid) for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Second-Hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable. Infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss, for the Hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, at St. Stephen's Church, Ridgefield, Conn., by Rev. Curtis T. Woodruff, ALBERT L. BUTLER, of New-York, and REBA A. MILLER, of the former place. No cards.

LYON—MOSELY.—At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, assisted by Rev. A. P. Lyon, Rev. MOSES LYON, of Guilford, Conn., and NELLIE W., eldest daughter of D. B. Mosely, Esq., of Hartford.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence, 128th-st., Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 25, Col. ELBERT BIRDSALL, late Assistant Commissary-General of this State, aged 57 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

BOWNE.—In San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 26, Capt. GEORGE M. BOWNE, aged 45 years, a native of New-York.

CARPENTER.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 25, MARGARET SMITH, wife of Dr. John Carpenter, aged 69 years and 6 months.

Funeral from her late residence, New-Utrecht, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, AMELIA LOUISE, the remaining twin daughter of Theodore and Ann Eliza Crommelin, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Pacific-st., second door west of Vanderbilt-av., Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and of his son-in-law, Andrew W. Leggat, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

EVERIT.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, LANSING, only son of Thomas and Caroline L. Everit, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from the house of George E. Bixby, No. 75 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

GARDNER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, borne with uniform Christian patience, died in the hope of a blessed immortality, MARY CAROLINE, wife of George Arthur Gardner, of this City, and daughter of the late Edmund L. Le Breton, of Newburyport, Mass., aged 33 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Saturday, the 27th inst.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, MARGARET FORREST JOHNSON, in the 45th year of her age, wife of Frederic Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Friday, Aug. 26, at 1½ o'clock.

KINGSBURY.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, JOSEPH KINGSBURY, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of H. J. Moody, this (Friday) morning, 26th inst., at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

MARIOR.—At Northville, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 21, LILLY FRANCES, only daughter of Thomas S. and Mary Frances Marior, aged 2 years and 10 days.

The funeral services were held at the residence of her grandfather, C. S. Loper, Shelter Island, on Tuesday last.

MCVICKAR.—At Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, FANNY, infant and only daughter of William A. and Fanny E. McVickar.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, New-York, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 M.

MCKAY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Eastport, Suffolk County, L. I., after a short and severe illness, LIZZIE, wife of Robert McKay, aged 20 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 King-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

POWELL.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, after a lingering illness, DANIEL POWELL, aged 64 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the house at 1 P. M., or at the Methodist Church at 2 P. M., this day, (Friday,) 26th inst., without further invitation.

SHUGG.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 25, WILLIAM SHUGG, aged 74 years and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

English papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES J. STEWART, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 249 West 32d-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VERMILYE.—At Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Rev. ISAAC D. VERMILYE, in the 45th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at Tarrytown this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting to convey the relatives and friends from the railroad depot at Tarrytown on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Chambers-st., New-York. Trains leave Tarrytown to return to the City at 2:28 and 5:10 P. M.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on Watches, have greatly enhanced the cost of those of Foreign Manufacture; and it is now impossible to purchase a Watch of ENGLISH or SWISS make, except at a FABULOUS PRICE.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
of Waltham, Mass.,

make by far the BEST and absolutely the CHEAPEST Watches in the market; and with the late extensive addition to their Factory, together with the increase of the working power, they have ample facilities for supplying the steadily increasing demand.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

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SPECTROPIA;
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SURPRISING SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.
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WITH SIXTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
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This new Ghost Illusion requires no apparatus, the book itself containing every requisite to show life-sized ghosts, affording a most interesting and novel application of a well-known principle in optics.
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TAILORS, DRESS, MANTILLA AND CLOAK-MAKERS,
HATTERS, BOOKBINDERS, SADDLERS, &C.
THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE,
CORDING, BRAIDING and EMBROIDERING
SEWING MACHINE,
now ready for sale at
NO. 629 BROADWAY.
DEPAU & PINCUS, Agents.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Just received, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

"SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART!"—Song. "Wait, Love, Until the War is over;" with picture. "Young Eph's Lament." "Soldier's Happy Return;" Mazurka, Faust March, each 30c. New Accordeon Instructor, over 200 tunes; New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c. each, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York*. All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

A GREAT MANY SIDE BITTERS ARE BEING made at the PLANTATION BITTERS by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants and persons whose sedentary habits, induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But, above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and imposter, and should be immediately reported to us.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK TIES.
LOW-PRICED GOODS, IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
FOR **JOBBERS.** P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 39 Warren-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Black, White and Red. Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, Four and Five Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim.*

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
UPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10 40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $290,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds. A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Seven-Thirty Notes will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted, whether by mail, express or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer U. S. Ad. Interest.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000.
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES.
SEVEN PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary, for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 10th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, *against* John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
BRIGGS & SON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.— It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
SUCCESS OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Two and a Quarter (2¼) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books will be closed Aug. 29 and opened Sept. 2, 1864.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, President.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF PROFITS FOR THE current six months of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st September next. Transfer books closed on and after 27th inst. to that date.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDdle-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class seminary, hotel or gentleman's family; has experience, and the best of references. Address R. K., Box No. 869 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, and can give the best of City reference; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 73 West 17th-st., 3 doors of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress; or can do plain sewing and needlework; City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; or as children's nurse; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 17, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid; will wait on a lady and make herself generally useful; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl, to travel with a lady. Call, for three days, at No. 80 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as first-class cook; good City references. Call for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 23d-st., wants a French nurse, perfectly understanding the language; also good cooks and waitresses; highest wages.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first-class young man; understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate, honest and capable. This is a rare opportunity for any gentleman who is in want of a superior man. Apply at Room No. 14, No. 78 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, and can come very highly recommended, and well acquainted with the City for the last twelve years. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av., harness-maker, or by note to J. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man with a small family; understands gardening in all its branches. A note addressed to M. S., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., will receive attention. Can be communicated with for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a German, with a small family; he understands greenhouse and grapery, as well as raising vegetables, and to keep a place in good order. Address G. TRAENELLY, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MAN as gardener, or farmer and gardener; he understands his business thoroughly; can give good references. Call or address, for three days, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; best of reference given. Address McC., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART MAN AS coachman and plain gardener and wife as waitress; understand their business thoroughly, and can give good reference. Address, for two days, B. C., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant married man, without incumbrance; can come well recommended; country preferred. Address W. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a span of horses, milk one cow, take charge of a small kitchen garden and do errands, to go thirty miles up the North River. Apply at No. 417 Washington-st., after 10 and before 3 o'clock. S. HISCOX.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE BOY, from 14 to 16 years of age; must be correct at figures, have good recommendations, and must reside with his parents in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, WALTERS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SILK IMPORTING HOUSE, A boy from 13 to 15 years old; one who resides with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 1,617 N. Y. Post office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CASHIER. APPLY by letter, with references, stating experience, &c., to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go a short distance in the country; English, Scotch or American; must have City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 20th-st., from 10 to 11.

A DRUGGIST WANTED—A YOUNG MAN who is a thorough druggist, to go to Colorado. Those having first-class testimonials as to character and capacity may address Box 1,860 Post-office.

PROOF-READERS WANTED—TO READ proof in this office, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Apply to M. F. GALE, composing-room. *Practical printers not eligible.*

GARDENER WANTED—AN UNMARRIED man, well acquainted with flowers, on a small place, seven miles from this City. Apply from 8½ to 10½ o'clock, at No. 143 Water-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT THIS MORNING:
THE CITIZEN.
Published by the Citizens' Association of New-York.
Price 5 cents.
For sale at all newspaper stands.

Once more!!!
The PHUNNIEST, number four!!!
Ready, as of yore;
But better than before!!!

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT—EN-LIST.
See PHUNNIEST, No. 4.
For sale by all newsmen—or any other man!!!
OUT NEXT WEEK.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS COMBINED, the most complete and elegant Magazine ever published, ready about the 25th. Single copies 25 cents; yearly $3, with a valuable premium. Address WM. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No 39 Beekman-st., or Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Do not fail to see this model magazine.

RAILROAD IRON AND CAR WHEELS AND AXLES WANTED.—Holders of lots, new or second-hand, may find sale by sending particulars to Box No. 744 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 98 Broadway,
offer the following houses and lots for sale:

W. 22d-st.	$50,000	Lexington-av.	$32,500
Madison-av.	40,000	Lexington-av.	18,600
W. 39th-st.	40,000	Lexington-av.	22,000
W. 32d-st.	35,000	Lexington-av.	17,000
W. 36th-st.	17,500	W. 14th-st.	45,000
W. 36th-st.	35,000	W. 14th-st.	30,000
E. 36th-st.	47,500	W. 14th-st.	16,000
W. 37th-st.	40,000	W. 18th-st.	25,000
W. 37th-st.	40,000	W. 22d-st.	14,500
W. 39th-st.	25,000	W. 24th-st.	20,000
W. 45th-st.	17,500	W. 28th-st.	22,500
W. 46th-st.	30,000	E. 29th-st.	7,750
W. 46th-st.	35,000	W. 31st-st.	16,000
W. 47th-st.	30,000	W. 34th-st.	35,000
E. 54th-st., n'r 5th-av.	27,000		

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

HOTEL PROPERTY.

For sale, the Sheildrake House and two acres at Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house about 40 feet square, three stories. Also, dwelling and store adjacent, barns, sheds, wagon-house, &c., all in the most perfect order. Terms accommodating. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground, and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick; size, 34x44, with front piazza, 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit and in full bearing. Price, $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING VERY DESIRAble property, terms to suit, in Brooklyn:
Three-story fine brick house, modern improvements, No. 354 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; $5,500.
Two and one-half story cottage, Classon-av., second north of Putnam, with two lots, fine garden; $4,000; gas and water.
Two-story cottage No. 65 Portland-av., near Myrtle; gas and water; $3,800. A. KNOWLTON.
Fulton-av., corner Portland, or No. 4 Doyer-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, 200 lots, 60x120, in the First Ward of the City of Fond du Lac, the second city in point of improvement in the State of Wisconsin, lit by gas and supplied with water. These lots are all under fence, and highly cultivated; difference in value will be paid in cash. For further particulars, apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 68 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground; house 38 feet wide, has two bathrooms, marble wash basins, range, furnace, &c.; plate-glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BREWERY OR FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE—Two-story, high roof brick building, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, on West 19th-st., near 11th-av., suitable for a brewery or other business requiring room, with long and favorable lease of two lots on which the building stands. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WELL SHADED, CONtaining eight rooms, with about eight acres of ground, situate one mile from Plainfield, N. J., with barn, ice and carriage house, abundance of small fruit; immediate possession. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ONE LARGE house with carriage-house, one acre in garden, fruit, &c., in fine view of the sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, up stairs.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, ON REASONable terms, part of a desirable house, furnished or unfurnished, in 40th-st., near Broadway. Rent will be taken in board and balance of board paid monthly, for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address J. C. W., Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

TO LET—FROM NOW TILL THE FIRST OF May, an elegant residence in Brooklyn, two miles from the South Ferry, with extensive grounds and large garden, an abundance of vegetables and fruit, good stables, cottage and other outbuildings; price $700. Inquire at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUated on the West side of the City, to a small family. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 232½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE. —A full-size furnished house for a very select institute; location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WANT a furnished room, convenient for housekeeping. State rent, with other particulars, and address B. N., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,300 Post-office.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD, FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, by a gentleman, wife and girl ten years old; location between Lexington and 7th-av., 30th and 42d sts.; want parlor and two bedrooms; second floor preferred; liberal price paid for good board and accommodations; unexceptionable references. Address S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE FALL AND Winter, for a family of three adults; two rooms requisite on second floor; location above 14th-st.; private family preferred. State particulars, with terms. Address Box No. 5,347 General Post-office.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS DEsire first-class board, with pleasant rooms, from Sept. 20, in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address B, Box No. 1,966 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN AN OFFICE IN A good locality, with bed-room in the house; English basement preferred. Address E. D. L., Madison-square Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$30
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD sized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid.
MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry on about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character, and will be disposed of in contracts of from two to five miles. Profiles can be seen and full information given at the office of the Company in Athens, opposite Hudson, N. Y.
THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

THE COMMANDANT WILL, UNTIL THE 4th day of September, 1864, receive propositions for constructing a gun park, at the cob dock, near the Navy-yard, New-York, in conformity with general drawings and specifications, to be seen at the Commandant's office in said yard.

The propositions must state the gross amount for which the work will be finished complete, (with the exception of the granite for skids, which will be bid for separately,) in readiness for use, according to the plans and specifications, and name the time within which the party will agree to have it finished.

The bid must be accompanied by the usual guarantee, that, if accepted, the party will execute the contract, which will be dated from the time the party is notified that the offer is accepted, and the contract will embrace the usual conditions.

The propositions must be addressed to the "Commandant's Office, Navy-yard, New-York," and be marked "Proposals for Gun Park," to distinguish them from other business letters.

H. PAULDING, Commandant.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $325,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 86 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at public auction, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office, on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale consisting of sofas, chairs, carpets, lounges, bedding, carpets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

BY H. J. JORDAN & CO., UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART.—SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 3 P. M. precisely, a variety of useful horses, buggies, carriages, harness, &c., &c., among which is a fine chestnut stud-horse; (for pedigree, see catalogue;) will make a fine officer's horse, being quiet under fire; also, a dark-blood bay stud-horse, warranted. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 26, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River, fresh Menton lemons.

1,300 boxes fresh Menton lemons, balance cargo brig *New-York*, from Menton.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 5 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. [illegible] London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,339 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.— Coughs, colds, irritation of the throat, bronchitis, and all temporary affections of the throat and lungs cured by the ANTI-BRONCHITIS, discovered by a Doctor who cured himself after many years of suffering. Sold at No. 356 Broadway, or sent by mail on receipt of $1, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 5,763 Post-office, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets: Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $[illegible]. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de-JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 222 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. R. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worsdell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE. Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 2d of September. For circulars, apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. On account of important additions to the buildings, the classes commence in this Institution on the 12th of September.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 30th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 18th-st., will reo[illegible] TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MISS BRACE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

COOPER UNION,
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The Reading-room and Picture Gallery of the Cooper Union will be reopened on MONDAY, 29th inst.
Applications for admission to the Free Night School of Science and Art will be received on and after Sept. 1 until Oct. 1. By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. S. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—I WISH TO EMPLOY A gentleman to take entire charge of the department of Ancient Languages in my school. No other than a sound classical scholar need apply. The salary is dependent upon the ability of the incumbent; it will, however, not be less than $800 per academical year of forty weeks. CALEB S. HALLOWELL,
No. 1,501 Green-st., Philadelphia.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY, THE WIDOW OF AN EPISCOpal clergyman, who has had much experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or teacher in a school. She is competent to instruct in French, English and drawing. The best references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 3,641 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "tact." For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach preparatory classes in English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS wanted to nominate teachers and pupils for schools and seminaries. Teachers wanted for English, French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, Classics and other branches. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave a[illegible]
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 ... M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:25; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat)...... 900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building)..... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY........Aug. 27
ETNA......SATURDAY........Sept. 3
EDINBURGH......SATURDAY........Sept. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,206	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse..........Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw..........Saturday, Oct. 8
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR......Hepburn..........Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR......Hepburn..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR..........(Building).
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE
NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.
For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:
BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG......SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUnard steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BROADMEADOW & STOUT, of No. 91 Barclay-st., New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The business hereafter will be conducted by JOHN W. STOUT, who is alone empowered to collect all debts due the said firm, and who will pay all outstanding liabilities of the same.
JAMES BROADMEADOW,
JOHN W. STOUT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH—TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
LAST DAY BUT ONE.
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
OR,
THE ENCHANTED HORN.
TONEY DENIER, FOX, VIGOTTY, GROSSI, Miles. LOUISE, and ERNESTINE appear.
MR. D. L. MORRIS, GERMAN COMEDIAN,
in his celebrated character of
THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing two hundred pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening.
THE NEW VENTILATOR DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
In consequence of the brilliant success which has attended the opening performances,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear
THIS, and EVERY EVENING
in his great comic characters of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and COUSIN JOE,
in THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
assisted by Mmes. F. S. Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Mary Carr, Chester, Fannie Prestige, Messrs. Charles Walcot, Jr., A. H. Davenport, Parkes, &c.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

SPORTING.

CORNWALL REGATTA CLUB.
The second annual Regatta for single scull boats will take place at Cornwall Landing, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The steamboat DANIEL DREW will leave the foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, at 7 o'clock A. M., and a steamboat will return to the City after the races.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TYPE-FOUNDERS, PRINTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of the business of the late E. R. WEBB, (cor. of Dutch and Fulton-sts., N. Y.,) are offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The stock embraces a great variety of printing material, printing presses, &c. Also, if desired, will be sold with the above the stock, tools and machinery for the manufacture of wood-type, racks, stands, cases, galleys, etc., contained in the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. The attention of all wishing to purchase a widely-known and lucrative business, established for the past thirty-five years, is called to this rare chance for investment. If not sold at private sale by the 15th of September next, the whole or the remaining portion unsold will be sold at public auction on that day. Address or apply in person to JOHN H. SIMONDS, Executor, No. 52 Cliff-st.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING FIFteen years' experience in business in the City, and a few thousand dollars, would like to form an arrangement in some established, legitimate, profitable business. Reference given and required. Address Box No. 3,165 Post-office, stating nature of business, &c.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER—OR FOR SALE, A new motive power; it is well adapted for shipping, as a vessel can carry three parts of her tonnage cost; is about one-fiftieth less than steam; the model is ready. For further information address the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

WANTED—A MARINE ENGINEER OF CApacity and experience, to take the business agency of a valuable patented invention, well known and in extensive use in the navy and mercantile marine. The opening is a fine one, as a liberal interest will be given. Address (with real name, which will be confidential,) M. E., Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 171½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A BOYS' school in New-England, now in a flourishing condition, of high reputation, established for ten years past, with school furniture, &c. Address H. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR more, if required, in a cash manufacturing business. For particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 14 Wooster-st., near Canal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 5 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

BLACKBERRIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.
A CAUTION.
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF,
No 10 COOPER UNION, 3D-AV., New-York, Aug. 25, 1864.
The constant receipt of boxes containing jelly, syrup, &c., which are wasted from lack of care, admonishes us to call attention to a few essential points in the preparation and packing of these articles. It is of the utmost importance that the fruit be thoroughly cooked, to prevent fermentation. It must be put into vessels that admit of being perfectly closed. A cloth or paper over a jar is little better than nothing. If bottles are used, the corks must be long and new, well driven in, and sealed or tied down. Great care must be taken that the bottles or jars do not fit too closely in the box. There should be a spare half an inch wide all round, to be filled with sawdust tightly packed in.
It is almost impossible to pack bottles or jars securely with clothing. Let them come *always* in separate boxes. The saving of both the jelly and the clothing would far exceed the additional cost of transportation. Tin vessels, especially those that have been once used, are very liable to crack at the edges. A stone jar, with the cover set into the rim, and fastened down with plaster of paris, is one of the best and cheapest vessels for putting up jelly.
We again urge our friends to send us old muslin and linen and rolled bandages. Supplies of all kinds are much needed. ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1864.
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT OF
the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
and last night but one of her engagement.
And the very
SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
EAST LYNNE,
OR
THE ELOPEMENT.
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
MISS WESTERN
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.
THE CAST EMBRACES EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Aug. 29,
MISS MATILDA HERON,
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
when she will have the honor of appearing in her renowned character of
CAMILLE,
being the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS
of this eminent artiste and celebrated play in New-York.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
The favorite American Actress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
who is engaged for a limited period, will appear, assisted by the following favorite artists:
MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MRS. W. R. FLOYD,
MR. CHAS. FISHER, MR. GEO. HOLLAND,
MR. W. R. FLOYD, MR. H. F. DALY,
and MR. NORTON.
THIS EVENING,
the new play, in four acts, entitled
EVELEEN.
Lord Frederick Chilton..........Mr. Charles Fisher
James Cartwright..........Mr. George Holland
Robert Lockstone..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Harvey..........Mr. Daly
Sir Allan Willoughby..........Mr. Norton
Mr. Neville..........Mr. Pope
Mr. Sharpley, a jeweler..........Mr. Browne
Hon. Augustus Dasnall..........Mr. Williamson
Eveleen Wallace..........Miss Olive Logan
Countess Maldano (on this occasion)..Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Danby..........Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Censure..........Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mme. Fierte..........Miss Maurice
MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MISS OLIVE LOGAN

BROADWAY THEATRE—CORNER BROADWAY and Broome-st. GEORGE WOOD, Manager.
OPENING NIGHT.
This admirable and central establishment which, during the Summer vacation, has been entirely and elegantly refitted with new furniture and upholstery, new decorations and appointments, splendid new scenery, new carpetings, &c., and which has been provided with 150 new orchestra chairs, will open for the regular season on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1864, with the great comic artist, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, whose brilliant fame as the most gifted and genial of American comedians is firmly established in the best critical esteem and in the hearty popular applause of nearly every city in the Union. He will make his rentrée upon the New-York stage for the first time in twelve years, in two celebrated comic characters, admirably adapted to the display of exuberant humor and his inimitable art. The dramatic company engaged for the season is entirely new to this City, and has been carefully selected from the best material at the command of the Manager. MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, Buckstone's celebrated comedy, MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. John E. Owens.......... as ....Henry Dove
N. G. D. Chaplin.......... as ....Mr. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
C. P. De Groat.......... as ....Mr. Coddle
(First appearance in New-York.)
George Metkiff.......... as ....Mr. Lynx
(First appearance in New-York.)
Mr. Tom Owens.......... as ....Mr. Dismal
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Alice Placide.......... as ....Mrs. Lynx
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Adams.......... as ....Mrs. Coddle
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Nellie Johnson.......... as ....Mrs. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell.......... as ....Mrs. Henry Dove
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Crampton.......... as ....Mrs. Dismal
To conclude with the American comic drama of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Mr. John E. Owens.......... as ....Solon Shingle
Box office open THURSDAY, for the securing of seats, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents; secured seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; private boxes, $5 and $6. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7¾ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL"—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.
On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay.
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.
The words of this Song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.
"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."
Song with Chorus. Poetry and Music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.
"SONG OF THE MOUNTAIN GIRL,"
Music by Edward A. Perkins.
"MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE."
Song and Chorus as sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wallace, at all his concerts.
The above Songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mail free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher.
No. 481 Broadway.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $90 and $150; with pedals, $250 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. [illegible], over Park Bank.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Rebel Attempt to Cross the Potomac.

Movement of Wilson's Cavalry to Frustrate this Design.

SEVERE CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT.

THE FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

The right wing of Gen. SHERIDAN's line, held by WILSON's Cavalry division, was this morning advanced, and met the enemy in a severe engagement, which was continued up to the time of departure of the train from Harper's Ferry. The attack was made in consequence of movements on the part of the enemy, showing a design of crossing the Potomac by a turning movement on the right wing of SHERIDAN's position. Up to latest advices, the action still continued.

Another Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The TIMES special correspondent at Harper,s Ferry transmits the following to this bureau:

A large portion of EARLY's forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning, and marched in the direction of Leetown, on the main road to Martinsburgh.

Our cavalry encountered their skirmishers beyond Kerrneysville. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Shepardstown.

A splendid charge was executed by our cavalry on striking the enemy, and a large number of prisoners were captured. Our loss consists of four killed and wounded. Among the casualties were: Maj. SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania, killed, and Lieut. BLUNT, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, wounded in the ear.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25—10:30 P. M.

The *American* has received to-night the following special dispatch:

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Aug. 25.

A reconnoissance was made this morning by a large force of cavalry under command of Gen. TORBERT, which has resulted in obtaining very important information with respect to the enemy's movements. From the information received, it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning at daylight, and marched in the direction of Leetown.

Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearneysville, and, after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. During the skirmish we lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom we brought off the field. Among the killed is Major SCHLICK, of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was shot through the head. Lieut. BLUNT, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, serving on the staff of Gen. MCINTOSH, was shot through the ear.

At the time of writing this dispatch, heavy firing is going on in the direction of Shepardstown.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Position at Halltown—Prospective Movements of Both Forces—Stirring Events at Hand.

HALLTOWN, Va., Sunday, Aug. 24, 1864.

The situation of affairs in this army are still unchanged, and although a slight, spattering skirmish fire breaks out at intervals along different portions of our line, still nothing of any definite importance has occurred to break the general monotony of the impromptu siege operations that have characterized the events of the past two days. Our line of intrenchments have become very strong by reason of the natural adaptability of the country, and the unwearied exertions of our troops composing Gen. SHERIDAN's command, and it would be almost impossible for EARLY to storm and take our works as they now exist on the heights of Halltown.

That this is the opinion of the rebel commander, there is of course no means of knowing. but it is very evident that such is his conviction from the fact that no attempt has been made on any part of our line, since we occupied our present position. In fact the absence of any strong force in our immediate front shows conclusively that no attack of any importance is intended by Gen. EARLY. I use his name as Commander of the rebel force, although no official intelligence exists that he is really in command, but that is the general impression.

Recent events show conclusively that the possession of Harper's Ferry, or even the occupation of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, is not by any means the principal object of the movements of Gen. EARLY and his army. The one great idea and fixed aim was the forcing or alluring of Gen. GRANT from in front of Petersburgh, or at least persuading him to release in a measure, his deathlike grip of the rebel position at Richmond. All along this has been the leading move in the game, endeavoring by *apparently* threatening Pennsylvania or Washington, to divest GRANT from his stubborn and persistent attack upon the rebel stronghold. Just as an experienced chess player throws out a knight or brings up a rook, seemingly striking out a new line of attack, merely to wile his own weakness, and endeavor to mislead his antagonist.

But this has most miserably failed, for GRANT bulldog-like, evidently tastes the blood of his victim, and his massive jaws close all the more firmly as the strength of LEE visibly fails. His recent movement on the Weldon road is doubtless about to prove another of those deadly "shakes"—to follow my canine simile still further—that will eventually prove a source of great exhaustion on the part of the rebels. This master stroke of old "Unconditional Surrender," has, however, completely unmasked LEE's critical position, and despite his by-play in this valley, he is now more completely at the mercy of his relentless antagonist than ever. His feint has been seen through, and although apparently unobserved, has received due attention.

The deductions I draw of the principal lines of conduct laid down for Gen. SHERIDAN, are simply these: His recent advance up the Shenandoah Valley, after the first great aim of capturing the rebel trains and destroying the supplies stored throughout that fertile region, was, there can be no doubt, to so far threrten the safety of EARLY's force, then in the valley, as to cause reinforcements to be absolutely necessary. At all events, this was the result of our operations, and Gen. SHERIDAN has succeeded in charming away from striking distance a large portion of LEE's army at Richmond. Here they are now, and without any adequate supplies, for I learned from Union ladies in Winchester, while our army lay in that place that the rebels had very little plunder with them, and scarcely anything with which to sustain life, being in total contrast to the raids of 1863, and our cavalry having executed to the very letter the stern orders of Gen. SHERIDAN to burn all grain stacks, and hay ricks found during their retrograde march, there can be no means or subsistence at hand.

Yesterday a few shells were thrown by our guns into some woods in front of Halltown, but it was merely experimental and by way of practice. The sound of the guns at Harper's Ferry caused considerable commotion in the village, and everybody thought that the long-looked-for attack had at last really commenced, and many were sadly disappointed when the truth was known.

This morning at daylight quite a brisk fire ran along the left of the line of our skirmishers, but on going over, and almost on the line itself, I could not discover why so vigorous a fusilade should have been opened. The hazy smoke still clinging to the ground made it impossible for anything to be seen distinctly, and I came away in search of breakfast in high dudgeon at this unwarrantable encroachment on my morning's nap.

Nothing whatever, authentic, is known regarding the actual whereabouts or position of the enemy. It is, however, supposed that EARLY is about to do something; and I can discern many unmistakable signs that a new series of operations are about to be inaugurated, and perhaps a vigorous offensive policy will be the order of the day. At least it is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

I have authentic and very reliable intelligence from Gen. AVERILL, to-day, and he reports that no attempt has been made as yet by the enemy to cross in force at any of the upper fords, and his men are now vigilantly guarding the entire north bank of the river. Taking this in conjunction with the presumed attack on SHERIDAN's left, would lead one to suppose that EARLY intends pushing his way down along the bank of the Shenandoah River toward the gaps, through which he would endeavor to escape should he be hardly pressed.

All things considered, I think I am safe in predicting stirring news from this section in a few days, although it is of course very difficult to determine the exact direction of the approaching movement. G. F. W.

Sinking of the Schooner John E. Patten.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The schooner *Olive Avery*, from New-York for Danvers, which arrived at Beverley yesterday, had on board Capt. DOANE and crew, and Mr. and Mrs. GRANT, passengers, of the schooner *John E. Patten*, of Hampden, Me., from Rondout for Boston, with coal, which vessel was run into on Tuesday night, about 8 o'clock, off Cape Cod, Highland Light, bearing N. W. about 12 miles, by an unknown schooner, and sunk in two minutes.

The Captain, crew and passengers had barely time to jump into the boat before the vessel went down.

They remained on the boat about two hours, having nothing on but their night clothes, when they were picked up by the *Olive Avery*.

There is no insurance on the vessel or cargo.

The Captain had his freight money from his last trip, about $300, on board, which was lost.

The vessel that was in collision with the *Patten* was not seen after she struck, it being quite foggy at the time.

New Submarine Telegraph Cable—Our Position on the Weldon Railroad Secure.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived last evening at 9 o'clock from Aiken's Landing, James River, with four hundred paroled Union prisoners, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD.

A telegraph cable, of English manufacture, arrived here to-day. It is to be laid across the Chesapeake Bay, from Fort Monroe to Cherrystone. The old cable has been useless for several weeks.

The mail steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, arrived at 4 P. M. All is quiet—not even the usual firing by the sharpshooters. The enemy have evidently given up the effort to retake the position so strongly held by our left wing, which is represented as perfectly secure, and easily held by our present force.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The primary election of San Francisco for delegates to the Congressional Convention, resulted in a choice of 42 out of 52 pledged to FREDERICK BILLINGS for Congressman from this district.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed for Panama, to-day, with 400 passengers and $880,000 in treasure. The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed with passengers for the first trip by the reopened Nicaragua route.

The three judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada Territory have resigned, after being charged with corruption by the press, and petitioned by about 4,000 voters to vacate the bench.

Light rains are falling in this city and elsewhere in California, a remarkable circumstance this season.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 25.

BEN. LOAN has been nominated by acclamation for reëlection to Congress from the Seventh District, by the Radical Convention. The resolutions adopted indorse the nominees of the Baltimore Convention and the Radical State ticket.

Music for the Democracy.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

GILMORE's full band leave here to-morrow for Chicago to furnish music for the Democratic Convention.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Olympic Theatre will reopen for the season on Monday evening, the 5th of September. We give below a complete list of the company. It will be seen that it includes many well known names, and many that are strange to our public—probably none the worse for that reason. There will be a warm welcome for the old favorites, and a kindly reception for the new aspirants. The prices of admission are advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents; from 50 cents to 75 cents; from 75 cents to $1, and from $1 to $1 50. No sensible person can object to this reasonable increase.

Sole Lessee and Manageress............Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..............................Mr. SELWYN
Prompter...................................Mr. GILBERT

COMPANY.

Mrs. John Wood,	Mr. J. H. Mortimer,
Miss H. Irving,	Mr. W. Holston,
Mrs. C. H. Gilbert,	Mr. J. H. Stoddart,
Miss Eliza Newton,	Mr. W. Davidge,
Miss Louisa Myers,	Mr. E. Lamb,
Miss Harris,	Mr. B. T. Ringgold,
Miss Couran,	Mr. C. T. Parsloe,
Miss C. Young,	Mr. Thos. J. Hind,
Miss E. Hendricks,	Mr. T. B. McDonough,
Mrs. C. T. Parsloe,	Mr. C. H. Rockwell,
Miss Gilmer,	Mr. A. Odell,
Miss Goulong,	Mr. Peck.

Scenic Artist..............................Mr. Jas. E. Hayes
Musical Director...........................Mr. Thos. Baker
Machinist..................................Mr. Wm. Sanders
Properties.................................Mr. Wm. Henry
Gas..Mr. M. O'Brien

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette	75
Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats	$1 00
Orchestra Stalls	1 50
Family Circle	30
Private Boxes, each	$10, $8 and $5

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This neat little theatre, which has been rescued from infamy, and placed on the level of other Broadway theatres, by its present lessee, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, will also reopen for the season on the 5th proximo. It has been redecorated during the recess, and will present a handsome appearance. The company is made up of new material, and is complete in its various departments. Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is the first "star," and will appear in the comedy of "Married Life," and the American farce of the "People's Lawyer." We refer our readers to the regular Amusement columns for the casts of these pieces.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Rebels Acknowledge a Heavy Loss in Sunday's Battle.

They Claim to Have Captured Three Thousand Prisoners.

OUR TOTAL LOSS, 4,255.

The Railroad Effectually Destroyed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

No engagement has taken place since Sunday.

As was stated in yesterday's dispatch, the enemy have fallen back to their lines, two miles from Petersburgh, where they are seen busily erecting strong works, similar to those we first encountered on our arrival here.

They are laboring night and day with a large number of men, as though they were afraid of an attack from us before they got them completed.

Their main lines run near to and west of the Lead Works on the south side of the road, and is said to be strongly defended.

Their picket line extends nearly a mile south of their works, with vedettes thrown out near the Davis House.

Richmond papers acknowledge a heavy loss in officers and men on Sunday morning, but claim that they have taken three thousand prisoners.

Our losses in the Fifth Corps foot up as follows:

Killed—Officers 17; men 132.

Wounded—Officers 74; men 784.

Missing—Officers 99; men 2,853.

In the Ninth Corps the casualties are about three hundred, which will make a total loss of 4,255 in these commands since Thursday last.

No doubt many reported missing will yet turn up, as some of our men have a bad habit after a little reverse of straggling to the rear.

Of our loss, Gen. CRAWFORD's division sustains the greatest proportion, he having lost about 2,000 men, mostly taken prisoners.

Col. TILDEN, who was missing after the action of Friday, is safe. He was taken prisoner, and with others conveyed to Petersburgh, but during the excitement of loading them on the cars he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and run into some bushes, where he lay concealed till chance gave him an opportunity to get away, and he came into our lines on Monday uninjured.

AUGUST 24, 1864.

Gen. WARREN advanced his line a mile along the railroad toward Petersburgh yesterday, the rebel pickets falling back before his skirmishers.

The First Division of the Second Corps were engaged all day yesterday in tearing up and burning the railroad as far as Reams Station, and beyond a distance of three miles. That portion over which the Fifth Corps advanced was also completely destroyed.

All is quiet in the lines this morning with the exception of the usual picket firing. Nine deserters came in last night, and also a number of contrabands. Most of the former express their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 24, via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The United States Hospital steamer *Atlantic* will leave here this evening for Philadelphia with 414 wounded men, all of the Fifth Army Corps, and wounded in the fighting on the Weldon Railroad.

Information from the front shows that there has been but little fighting for two days, and the enemy have apparently relinquished the expectation of dislodging us from the Weldon Railroad.

The position held by our left wing has been rendered perfectly secure.

The steamer *United States* arrived here last night from New-Orleans.

There is no additional news from the Gulf.

The Battles on the Weldon Railroad—A Heavy Yankee Force in North Mississippi.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The *American* has Richmond papers of the 19th inst.

They claim to have captured 2,700 prisoners in the assault they made on Friday on our forces on the Weldon Railroad, but seem to deplore the loss of the railroad very much.

The only items of news from Mobile are the following, under date of the 17th inst.:

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, crossed the Perdido River yesterday, advancing toward Mobile Bay.

A heavy Yankee force is in North Mississippi, whose destination is supposed to be Mobile.

THE ATTACK ON MEMPHIS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Captured by the Rebel—Atrocious Cruelties Perpetrated.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The following is taken from the Memphis *Bulletin*:

The force that entered Memphis on Sunday morning consisted of nine rebel regiments of cavalry and four guns, commanded by Gen. FORREST, in person.

Only half the command entered the city, the remainder stopping outside to prevent their retreat from being cut off.

The rebels captured about two hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly one hundred day men. Many of these subsequently escaped, but others were murdered.

They fired on the patients in the hospitals, shot several of the sick soldiers, and captured others.

The prisoners they took who were unable to keep up with their cavalry were killed.

But for the prompt action of the Eighth Iowa Regiment the prisoners in Irving Prison might have been released and the *Bulletin* office sacked.

The rebels suddenly left the city about 6 o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops, and a fight occurred near Lane's, lasting two hours, in which the enemy were severely punished and driven off.

It was here that Cols. STARR and KENDRICK were wounded.

In coming through Lane's the rebels captured two guns and a portion of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, and a number of one hundred day men, but they were obliged to abandon the guns in their retreat.

After the retreat Gen. FORREST sent in a flag of truce asking for an exchange of prisoners, which was denied.

Lieut. HARRINGTON, of the Third United States Artillery, was killed in the Gayoso House.

Major LANSING, of the Fourth Colored Artillery, and Lieut. KINSEY, a member of Gen. WASHBURNE's staff, were captured.

When last heard from, (7 o'clock on Monday morning,) the rebels were eight miles beyond Monneaugh Peak, in full retreat. Col. WINSLOW's cavalry were pursuing them.

The Third Illinois Cavalry passed through Cairo to-day en route for Springfield. Forty of its members were captured at Memphis on Sunday; among them, Lieut.-Col. DUNCAN and Major CONNOR.

FROM HAVANA.

News Unimportant.

Arrived, the United States mail steamship *Liberty*, THOMAS N. WILSON, Commander, 4 days and 4 hours from Havana, with merchandise and 111 passengers to HARGOUS & Co. There is no news of importance from Havana. Business quite dull. Sugar quoted for basis numbers 11 and 12@4¾ to 4⅞. Shipments from Havana since last steamer 3,293 boxes and 214 hhds. Chartered 18th inst. Bremen brig *Princess Alice*, 400 hhds. sugar. Sugur to New-York at 9½c per hhd.

EXCHANGE.

Sales the 19th, for delivery the day of the steamer sailing, sterling bills London, 60 days sight, £14,000 at 10¾ to 11 ₩ cent. premium.

Northern cities of the United States, $30,000, $25,000 and $15,000 at 65, 64 and 63 ₩ cent. discount, offers the day of sailing at 62 ₩ cent. discount.

On Paris, sales 65,000f. at 1⅜ discount, made payable in Paris 84,000f. at 1¾ discount.

The *Liberty* brings a mail.

The Importation of the Cochin Chinese—Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 20.

On the 27th ult., in accordance with the royal decree of the 6th ult., the Government here granted permission for the importation of the Cochin Chinese, with the condition that one-fourth of each cargo consist of females.

There was quite a meeting of influential citizens held on the 18th inst., to petition the Home Government to concede a sort of political rights to Cuba. Representation in the Spanish Cortez by Cubans is asked for.

The Archbishop TAWAGONA elect, lately Bishop of this Diocese, is to represent in Spain the interests of the Orphan Asylum of Havana for the coming fair to be held in November next.

Many handsome presents have already been sent in. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. OLANETA, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, have kindly undertaken to receive and forward any articles or objects donated to this truly worthy institution, and have already acknowledged the receipt of several articles of value.

The *Dacotah* has not yet arrived here, and many are the curses, both loud and deep, that are hurled by our mercantile community upon the Post-office officials of the City of New-York, who trusted the mails to her when the *Roanoke* was to sail from there on the 9th, and the *Liberty* on the 10th inst.

A very general impression prevails that the *Dacotah* has gone into Wilmington.

The blockade-runners *Denbigh* and *Susana* are still in port, being about the only ones that have come in for a long time.

The *Liberty* brings full files of recent Cuban papers, but they contain nothing of importance.

Their columns are filled with correspondence from Spain, with editorial comments on the political agitations there, and with speculations as to the result of the Presidential campaign in this country.

An arrival from Porto Rico reports that a number of the young men of that place had formed a battalion of volunteers to take part with the Spanish troops in the suppression of the rebellion in San Domingo.

From Puerto Cabello.

A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated Aug. 9, 1864, says:

"The Republic is again menaced with an outbreak by a split in the Administration which frustrates all business, and interrupts the receipt of all produce from the interior.

The Falcon party continue to rule, but the Secessionists, under the guidance of BRUCKWALD, (known as the soldier without fear,) recently Minister of State under the existing Government, has avowed open hostility to President FALCON's Administration, and he and his adherents, together with a majority of the Paez party, are on their way to Laguayra to seize that city and blockade the port."

The Pennsylvania Legislature—Secretary Stanton.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The called session of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned this morning to meet on the 29th instant.

In the House a resolution was offered calling on President LINCOLN to remove Secretary STANTON from the War Department for inefficiency.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Expected Boat-Race at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

The boat-race announced to come off to-day between GILBERT WARD, of Newburgh, and WILLIAM STEVENS, of Poughkeepsie, did not take place, WARD refusing to row. His reason for so doing was that if he was beaten, his friends would say he sold the race. He forfeited the stake money.

Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The blockade-runner *Constance* sailed yesterday, reported for Wilmington. She was chased by a Federal gunboat, and ran into Ketah harbor last night. She left this morning, hugging the coast.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 25.

Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, an eminent physician, and for many years Professor in Yale College, expired at his residence in this city, this evening, aged seventy-five.

Suspicious Looking Vessel Seen.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 25.

A schooner from Pictou reports that she passed a white steamer on Sunday off Port Hood, and another in the Gut of Canso.

A steamer passed east at noon to-day.

Parade of the Keystone Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Keystone Club paraded this evening with flags and a band, preparatory to departure to Chicago. They saluted the newspaper offices in passing.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$5,000 Am. Gold	255¾	100 P., F. W. & C....s3	111⅞
2,0 Erie Railway...b4	110¾	100 do	111⅝
200 Reading R	134	400 Rock Island R	110¾
500 M. S. & N. I. R	85½	5,000 Ohio & Miss.C	48⅞
100 do......s3	86½	500 Cumberland....b3	58⅞
200 do	86¼	100 do	58⅞

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EMPTY SCHNAPPS BOTTLES WANTED—For which the highest price will be paid. Apply at the depot, No. 18 Beaver-street.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 25—*In steamship Cella, from London.*—Mrs. Dr. Adams, Miss Adams, Annie E. Bailey, Mrs. J. E. Kevern and Miss Kevern, Mr. Hoyt, lady, son and servant, Mrs. E. W. Judge, Master Judge and infant, Prosper Gesline, Paul Abel, Mme. Leonie Ducom and servant, Mr. Wiggin and lady, Messrs. Paulet, Wermard and Bourdie, Moses L. Jourdan, J. Plowright, Jacob Wolf, H. Luerman, Robt. Smith and lady and 355 in the steerage and 20 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets....... 6 43 | Moon rises.. 12 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 12 | Gov. Island.. 4 01 | Hell Gate... 5 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... THURSDAY, Aug 25.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamers Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia; Frances, Bristo, Washington; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, ———; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, ———; Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington, J Hand; J. R. Thompson, McKaid, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Germaina, (Pruss.,) Frank, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; E. W. Stetson, Hurlburt, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Gray, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Topeka, Sundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Pettengill, San Juan, Nic., Brett, Son & Co.; Mentoon, (Br.,) Hall, Kingston, Ja., H. Wothington & Son; Union, (Br.,) Reesee, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Scotland, (Br.,) Francis, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Emilie, (Hamb.,) Pfeffer, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Maryland, Cathcart, Lingan, Baker & Dayton; Camilla, Appleby, Eastport, Joan Boynton's Sons; Oriental, Thompson, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Wm. Hunter, Eldridge, Cow Bay, Murray & Nephew; Margaret Dill, Dill, Truro, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; E. Arcularius, Jackson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; J. W. Allen, Doane, Fortress Monroe, Murray & Nephew; Temperance, (Br.,) Forgan, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Messenger, Holden, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) George, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Aymeer, (Br.,) Mills, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolff; Sultan, (Br.,) Siteman, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Monmouth, Anderson, City Point, Va., J. B. Gager; J. W. Deering, (Br.,) Kennedy, Halifax, N. S., J. Hunter & Co.; Sarah Mupson, Barnes, Baltimore, J. Gager; Caspian, Dunn, Machias, F. Talbot & Co.; Statesman, Nickerson, Philadelphia, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Billings, London 6th inst., and Havre 9th, with mdse. and 409 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. 17th inst., lat. 47 52, lon. 34 03, saw a Br. ship showing No. 9,304, 3d dist. pendant. 22d, lat. 43 07, lon. 61 05, saw a ship-rigged steamer showing a blue light and rocket, strg. E.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Sumner, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 25th inst., at 7 A. M., passed steamer Gladiator, with two lightships in tow, bound S.

U. S. steamship Jersey Blue, Hopkins, Hatteras Inlet 46 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and 111 passengers to Aargous & Co.

Steam transport Baltic, Maury, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 710 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director.

Steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, with barge W. J. Haskett in tow, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Hero, Hancox, Bermuda Hundred 30 hours, to Medical Director.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to C. H. Hoagland.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ocean Eagle, Chisom, Manila March 24, with sugar, hemp, etc., to Thayer & Peabody. Had a good run to the China Sea, except 4 ds. calm off Gasper; passed through the Straits of Sunda April 12; had considerable calm weather until June 15, off Cape Agulhas, where we experienced a gale from the west, and was obliged to heave the ship to for 48 hours, under close-reefed maintopsail, which drove us to the eastward; 17th, gale moderated, but with a very heavy cross sea; 18th, passed Cape Agulhas the second time; 20th, passed Cape of Good Hope in co. with 12 large ships, bound W.; from the Cape to St. Helena had light southerly breezes and cloudy weather; got the S. E. trades in about lat. 12 S., lon. 10 W.; sighted St. Helena July 4; passed the Island of Ascencion July 11; crossed the equator July 16, in lon. 23 30 W.; lost the S. E. trade winds in lat. 8 20 N., and got the N. E. trades in lat. 9 45 N., lon. 26 W.; 18th, encountered fresh gales from W. to N. W., which veered to N. E. and E. Aug. 20, crossed the Gulf stream, wind S. E. and squally, with a high cross sea, much thunder and lightning. Aug. 23, 38 miles E. S. E. from Fire Island, took pilot from boat C. H. Marshall, No. 3; weather thick and hazy; 24th, passed through quantities of laths and a vessel's mast; all had the appearance of having been on fire. June 23, lat. 26 30, lon. 9 20, spoke Hanov. ship Albert Edward, from Rangoon, for Falmouth, and was in co, 10 ds. 26th, lat. 23 30, lon. 6 19, a Br. ship showing 3d distg. pendant, Nos. 6,359, from Australia, for Liverpool 63 ds. out.

Ship North America, (of Boston,) Collier, Antwerp July 13, and Flushing 14th, with mdse. and 309 passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. July 19, Michael Driscoll, of Waterford, a seaman, fell from the maintopsail-yard to the deck, and was instantly killed. Had two births and two deaths among the passengers.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool July 9, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage; been 16 ds. west of the Banks; 22d, lon. 67 to 68, saw two steamers, bound E.

Ship Esmeralda, (of Greenock, Meldrum, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had west winds the entire passage.

Ship Notre Dame des Victoires, (Fr.,) Picard, Havre 43 ds., with mdse. and 165 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Pictou 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Geo. S. Brown, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Newport 30 ds., with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Caroline, Searl, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had light pleasant weather the whole passage.

Brig Anna Jans, (Dan.,) Malm, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. July 9, lat. 21 45 S., lon. 37 55, saw Br. bark Surinam, strg. S.

Brig Haze, (of Providence,) Dawson, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to L. Kenny.

Brig Lock Lomond, of Stockton, Shute, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to master.

Brig S. B. Nora, Horton, St. John, P. R., 17 ds., in ballast to A. De Souza.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Tracy, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nathan Holmes, Arnold, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Neal, Godfrey, Lubec 8 ds., with plaster to Walter Tomkins, of Newark.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Pike, Portland, with stone.

Schr. John Wright, ———, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Maria, Lane, Millford, in ballast.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Kossuth, Bunker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Perkins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Nolton, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Joseph, Cobb, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Smith, Rondout, for Saco.

WIND—At sunset, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Aug. 24—Steamer Creole, Louisa Moore.

Ships Alexandrine, Ashburton, Arracan.

Barks Osborne, Reina de Sud.

Brig Maria Wheeler.

Schooners Shannon, Mary Clinton, John S. Lee, Rainbow, J. W. Wines.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—Schr. John C. Patterson, of and for Boston, from Rondout, collided with an unknown schooner off Cape Cod on the 2d inst., and sunk. Crew picked up by the schr. Oliver Avery, and taken to Beverley on the 24th.

Spoken, &c.

Sinbad—ship, from Ispahan for Buenos Ayres, was seen July 19, lat. 1 07 S., lon. 33 19.

Woodland—schr., strg. S., was seen Aug. 18, lat. 31 32, lon. 70 37.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Arr. brig Emma C., (Br.,) Meragoane; schrs. Princess, B. Weddridge and Mystery, New-York; Emma Chase, Turks Island. Below—Barks Almira Coomb, Drinkwater, from Matamoras; H. Lunendorff, Bruhm, from Cadiz.

Also arr. schr. Anna Elizabeth, Cardenas; Benjamin, NewYork; Charlie & Willie, do.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Cld. schrs. Daniel C. Higgins, New-York; Belle, do.

BEVERLY, Aug. 24.—Arr. schr. Oliver Avery, from New-York, for Danvers.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 23.—Arr. brig F. Nelson, Ryder, from Rondout, for Boston; schrs. Defiance, from Port Ewen, for do.; Ontario and Julia A. Rich, from Rondout, for do.; B. W. Eldredge, from New-York, for do.; Jabez L. Snow, from do. for Wellfleet; Ocean Traveler, from Boston, for Washington, D. C.; Daniel Williams, from Lingau, C. B., for New-York. Sld. U. S. steamer Miami; brigs Atlantic (Br.) and Lorana; schrs. Davison, Albion, Alcora, Ezra F. Lewis and Defiance.

Aug. 24.—Arr. and sld., schrs. Albert Pharo, J. B. Johnson, Revenue, Pequonreck and Sarah A. Simmons, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Eva Belle, from do. for Great Egg Harbor; Naiad Queen, from do. for Providence. Also sld. brig F. Nelson; schrs. Mary Louisa, Montezuma, West Gleam, Abaco, Mary Frances, Alzoma, James Satterthwaite, Daniel Brittain, Anita Damon, James English, Albert, James Tilden, Ontario, Julia A. Rich, B. W. Eldridge, Jabez L. Snow, Ocean Traveler and Daniel Williams.

8 A. M.—No vessels in port. Wind W.

Foreign Ports.

At Glace Bay, Aug. 14, brig N. Stomers, for Philadelphia in 20 ds.; barks Cephas Starrett, for do. 10 ds.; J. Nichols, for New-York in 12 ds.; Starlight, do. 8 ds.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 17, bark New-York, for New-York in 4 ds; brig West, for do. 2 ds.

PEREGO'S

PATENT BOSOM

SHIRT.

Perfect Fitting,

AND

MORE DURABLE

Than any Other.

READY MADE

OR

TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS

NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST. N. Y.

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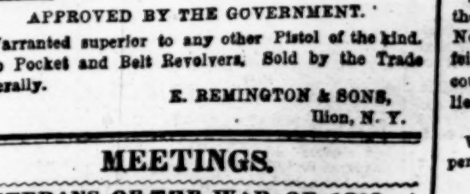

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REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock, to hear a recent report from Albany in relation to your honest claims on the State for the use of clothing and arms you furnished in the war of 1812, '13 and '14. Let every one attend. By order. H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer like alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New-Haven, Conn.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., General Agents.

TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA,

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, that I do not deem it advisable.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else inclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief, take no other. Dr. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New-Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn., General Agents for the United States and Canadas.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
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General Agents.

I have the above preparation in large or small quantities. H. B. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.